

THE
Nonconformist.

"THE DISSIDENCE OF DISSENT AND THE PROTESTANTISM OF THE PROTESTANT RELIGION."

VOL. XI.—NEW SERIES, NO. 299.]

LONDON: WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 6, 1851.

[PRICE 6d.]

THE BRIGHTON MINORITY CHURCH RATE,
AND THE
NEW JUDGE-MADE ECCLESIASTICAL LAW.

BY the decision of Sir Herbert Jenner Fust, Judge of the Court of Arches, given on the 17th ult., the Libel in the cause of "Cordy and others v. Bentley" has been admitted to proof.

The decision is of national importance, and involves questions of great moment.

In the Braintree case, it was decided by a majority of the Judges that, "where a rate was refused, it might be made by a minority of the Vestry, provided that the articles for which it were made be necessary for the support of the fabric, and for the decent celebration of Divine Worship." That decision has been taken up to the House of Lords, and a strong opinion is entertained by sound lawyers that it will be reversed.

The judgment in the Brighton case goes infinitely further. In effect it declares that a minority, however small, may make a Church-rate to defray any charge for ornaments or luxuries which the whim or caprice of the Romanist party in the Church of England shall suggest.

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THE Nonconformist.

"THE DISSIDENCE OF DISSENT AND THE PROTESTANTISM OF THE PROTESTANT RELIGION."

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ECCLIASTICAL AFFAIRS.

CHURCH-RATE LITIGATIONS.

A FORTNIGHT ago, we briefly called the attention of our readers to two appeals for pecuniary assistance, appearing in our advertising columns, the occasion of which was the resistance of some Church-rate demands in a court of law, the defeat of it in each case by constituted authorities, and the ruinous expenses in which the appellants were involved. We fully intended to make some remarks on these Church-rate litigations in our last week's number, but were compelled to defer that intention till now by the extraordinary pressure upon our space made by our report of the London Peace Congress. We anxiously seize this opportunity of redeeming our promise, and forasmuch as the events of the week have turned up no ecclesiastical topic of greater interest, we rejoice in being able to discuss the question suggested to us by these appeals, and by the frequent occurrence of similar cases, in a manner harmonizing with our own views of their importance.

We may most conveniently arrange what we have to say on this subject under the following heads of inquiry—1st., whether it is consistent with high Dissenting principles to question in a court of law the *legality* of Church-rate impositions? 2ndly, whether if it be so it is usually expedient? and lastly, what course ought to be pursued in reference to those who having appealed to law against what they felt to be a gross injustice, have been worsted, and, as a necessary consequence, ruinously fleeced in costs?

Can Anti-state-churchmen, then, in strict conformity with their principles, dispute the legality of a church-rate, even when thoroughly convinced that law does not sanction the exaction? A highly respected correspondent, whose short letter we need not publish, has assumed that no man who refuses to pay church-rates on the ground of conscience can consistently enter upon a dispute touching their legality. We differ from him for the reasons we proceed to assign. Here is a demand made upon a man by an authority which, acting within what he considers an illegitimate sphere, he feels constrained by allegiance to Christ to resist. As a Christian, holding certain views on the subject of Church government, he meets law, when making this demand, with a plea of conscience, and patiently submits to the consequences incurred by refusing his obedience. But because he thus meets law, which assuredly has a legitimate authority, to which, on other occasions, he is anxious to pay deference, it is surely not obligatory upon him thus also to meet every power which may assume to have the sanction of law. He is at full liberty to inquire, as it appears to us, who it is that challenges his obedience, and whether, in respect of the things required, there is legal authority for any such challenge. Else, we throw ourselves open to all the incursions of an unauthorized caprice, and, under the notion that we are assailed by law, we submit to be assailed by what a small clique of tyrannical men may choose, for their own purpose, to call such. We do not need to fall back on conscience, in resisting an *illegal* demand, and we have a plain right to inquire before we

submit to the pillage of our property, in consequence of a refusal to recognise law, whether that pillage is to be perpetrated by the authority of the State, or by the illegal assumption of a few fellow-subjects. In the abstract, then, we see no reason to doubt the propriety of raising a question as to the legality of Church-rates.

It is to be remembered, however, that disputed Church-rate cases are removed for discussion and decision to courts, the very nature and constitution of which Dissenters, as such, must regard as involving quite as flagrant a usurpation of authority believed to belong to Christ alone, as the payment of Church-rates. They are *Church* courts. They are an integral part of a Church establishment; and, in our view, they cannot be recognised, even for the purpose of protection from injustice, without a logical surrender by Dissenters of their primary principle. The only method, therefore, as it appears to us, which an Anti-state-churchman can take to protest as a citizen and a Christian against an illegal ecclesiastical imposition, is to dispute that legality before the magistrate, whereby the case is taken out of his hands, and, if cited by an ecclesiastical court, to refuse recognition of its authority, and incur the liabilities usually inflicted for "contempt." Thus far we think one may go, without sacrificing an iota of consistency; beyond this, speaking personally, we should feel ourselves precluded by our principles from venturing. There may be reasons for adopting this course in certain cases, and where such reasons exist, we honour the man who chooses, for a great public end, to brave consequences which may be extremely serious to his own domestic peace. But generally speaking, we question whether the result would be likely to justify the wisdom of following out this plan of resistance.

Altogether distinct from the question of consistency stands that of the *wisdom* of legally trying the merits of a Church-rate imposition. The law on this subject is extremely uncertain; and the exponent of law, in the first instance, is always to be regarded as unfavourable to a liberal interpretation of it. That which appears monstrous to reason, is nevertheless most gravely maintained by Church courts, and no man appealing from parochial authorities to these ecclesiastical tribunals, has reason to expect considerate treatment or impartial decision. Doubtless, there are points of public interest connected with the exaction of Church-rates, which it is well, if possible, to have legally ascertained and defined. In any case, moreover, it is extremely galling to be obliged quietly to put up with the inflictions perpetrated, not merely by law, but *against* law, by those entrusted with its local administration. Parish officers are very commonly as tyrannically inclined, as they are brutally ignorant; and it is certainly most trying to be hunted down by this class of men, just as their passions or caprice may dictate. But, in the majority of cases, we believe the injustice suffered is likely to be far less in passive submission than in legal contest, and the moral effect produced upon bystanders far greater. For this reason, wherever we could exert our influence, it would be to discourage Church-rate litigation, and in very few cases, indeed, should we approve of resorting to this weapon of defence, even supposing we had no scruple on the score of principle, in which the individuals who wish to test its power are not amply prepared to take upon themselves all the consequences of defeat. Neither the world nor the Church, we suspect, is likely to gain much from any appeal to an ecclesiastical court, whilst it is pretty certain that the individual making it will lose a great deal.

On the specific merits of the two cases brought before us in our advertising columns, we shall say nothing. It suffices for us, having thus plainly expressed our opinion on the general question which they involve, that we see two men of respectable character involved in serious loss by their resistance to ecclesiastical oppression and injustice. We may recommend to *others* to pause and consider, before exposing themselves to a like hardship. But we do not think it is required of us to withhold such aid and comfort as we can give, merely because men, acting upon sound

motives, have not, in all respects, been guided by what we regard as sound logic. They have combated a wrong, much to their own disquietude and self-sacrifice, and the wrong has overcome them. On their way to Jericho they have "fallen among thieves," and priests and Levites may see good reason for passing them by unheeded. If we believed that the sufferers had no good reason to be wending their way to Jericho, or that their motive for going thither, although a disinterested, was a mistaken one, we should find it most consonant with our feelings to say so, and then, to help them to the utmost in repairing the evil consequences of their erring judgment. In short, we are not quite convinced that our sympathies should wait exclusively on our reasoning, or that where we are constrained to pronounce an adverse judgment, we are bound, also, to withhold such alleviations as we can minister. Our advice to our readers is—"Promptly help those who are down, and then do what your understanding dictates to prevent others from suffering a like disaster."

MEETING OF THE WESLEYAN CONFERENCE.

The One Hundred and Eighth Conference of the Society of Wesleyan Methodists commenced its sittings at Newcastle on Wednesday last. The *Wesleyan Times* formally applied for admission for its reporters, which was refused; as were similar applications from the local papers. The *Wesleyan Times*, however, contrived, as usual, to fill its columns with an account of what passed within the closed doors; and from those columns we make the following summary, interspersed occasionally with the comments of our contemporary, for the sake of those who are not thoroughly up in Wesleyan politics:—

There are comparatively few preachers attending the Conference, and these are put to all kinds of straits and shifts for accommodation. Some find bed at one place and board at another; others are boarded, at the expense of the Conference, at hotels and lodging-houses; the surrounding towns and villages are laid under contribution; and not a few of the members of other denominations, erewhile despised, have, from sheer pity, opened their doors to the itinerants who have lost the confidence of their own people. The chapels, too, are wretchedly attended, with one exception, and that is indebted to an accident for its congregations. The pulpit efforts of the preachers are also described as powerless, and without unction. So far, the general impression is, that a more miserable Conference was never held in Methodism.

Wednesday morning was occupied with filling up the Legal Hundred, in which there were thirteen vacancies. John Rattenbury, William L. Thornton, and William Burt, were elected as a mark of honour—the latter because he had provided well for the creature comforts of the preachers. Dr. Beaumont proposed the Rev. Daniel Walton [author of "Counsels of Peace"], but he was not seconded. Dr. Hannah was elected President by 157 votes out of a Conference of about 320; John Farrar, Secretary, by 165 votes. The theological tutor of one institution, and the classical tutor of the other, are thus put into the highest offices of the body.

The proceedings on Wednesday evening, consisting of adulatory votes and responses, were of the most sickening description, more distant in character than in time from the manly piety and good sense which used to distinguish the Conferences of the last century. Dr. Bunting went so far as to pronounce Dr. Beecham, the ex-President, "God's man to us;" and this in view of the fact, that the membership had, under his régime, suffered 100,000 loss.

On Thursday the address from the Delegates Committee of Privileges was read. It offered to treat with the Conference. Thomas Jackson, with his "Never; no, never; a thousand times, never" policy, moved that all negotiation be declined, which was seconded by John Scott. Dr. Beaumont thought the Conference would do wisely in complying with the application. He quoted the opinion of the venerable John Angell James in support of his own views. The resolution was, however, put, and carried by the bond-slaves of the faction. There were some faithful amongst the faithless found, and five hands were held up against the motion. It was put a second time, the clique being incredulous, and still five hands appeared in opposition. Dr. Bunting, with all the tyrant still vigorous within him, exclaimed, "He should like to know the men who

were for entering into communication with" the Reformers. The President, with ineffable sycophancy and impudence, in order that Dr. Bunting might obtain that knowledge, called upon the five men to stand up! Was tyranny ever so contemptible, ever so execrable? John Hannah must regard the preachers as serfs. Who were these noble men? Our report is silent; but the *Gateshead Observer* says they were—Dr. Beaumont, Daniel Walton, Thomas Rowland, Benjamin Gregory, and Amos Learoyd. Another account says, that one of the five was George Ellidge, and that he has since repented of the deed, and made his peace with the Conference. Before the close of the day, the reply, so ordered, was read, and again on the following morning. Dr. Alder said, "It was exceedingly proper that care should be taken to make it unobjectionable. It was important that the Conference should stand right in the estimation, not only of our own people, but of other branches of the Christian Church; and it was more with reference to them, than to the Reformers themselves, that he would propose that the utmost caution should be used in deciding upon the answer that should be given to the application." The answer is as follows:—

TO MESSRS. STANLEY, MASSINGHAM, REAY, AND BENSON.

GENTLEMEN,—We beg to inform you that your letter, dated from Exeter Hall, on the 24th instant, has been this day received, and laid before the Conference.

That letter contains an intimation, that the Committee of Privileges, appointed by certain meetings of (so-called) delegates from the Wesleyan Societies, is prepared to meet the Conference, or any committee which it may appoint, "to agree upon and settle such a code of laws as shall tend to promote the peace and prosperity of the Connexion."

In reply, we are directed to state, that the Conference is solemnly convinced that the peace and prosperity of the societies under its care will be most effectually promoted by a firm adherence to the principles avowed in its letter to Messrs. Stanley and Massingham, of the 3rd of August, 1850. Those principles, while they secure a willing reception and respectful consideration for all communications which may be addressed to the Conference, in accordance with its established laws and usages, effectually preclude it from recognising, or entering into any formal communication with, a self-constituted body, the existence of which involves a deliberate and flagrant violation of the discipline of Methodism, and the effect of whose operation has been very seriously detrimental to Christian order, edification, and charity.

The Conference, therefore, declines making any such appointment as that which you propose.

We are, gentlemen, on behalf of the Conference, yours truly,
JOHN HANNAH, President.
JOHN FARRAR, Secretary.

One of the first acts of the Conference was the degradation of Dr. Beaumont, by confirming the Minutes of the District Meeting, recommending that, for alleged official delinquencies, he be degraded from the Superintendency, and be declared incapable of holding any office. The Doctor's "own familiar friend," the Rev. Robert Young, by seconding the motion, aided the ruling party in thus getting rid of the most popular candidate for the highest honours of the Connexion. The accused minister made a noble defence, and protested against the sentence as unjust; but it was all in vain: a justificatory amendment united no more than fourteen voices in his favour, and the ban of the Conference was placed upon "the pet of the Connexion," by an overwhelming majority.

Mr. Walton was the next victim of the ruling party. Even the official existence of Dr. Bunting was resuscitated for the purpose. That venerable gentleman having attacked the pamphlet entitled "Counsels of Peace," the amiable author defended himself, and heaped, unavoidably, a load of infamy upon the head of the clerical spy who had violated the confidence of his colleague. A preacher of the name of Radcliffe had said he had seen a manuscript in Mr. Walton's study, in which there were some sentiments afterwards found in the "Fly-Sheets." Mr. Walton could not then find the manuscript, and he was cruelly degraded in consequence. He has since found it, and he offered to put it before the Conference. He declared that his aim in publishing his "Counsels of Peace" was pure. John Scott, said Mr. Walton, "was not at liberty to follow the dictates of his own individual judgment." With three dissentients, it was resolved—"That, in the judgment of this Conference, the publication of such a pamphlet as that of Mr. Walton, at such a time, and by a preacher in circumstances of such painful notoriety, is calculated to do mischief, and to promote an object the very reverse of that which its title imports." It is thus declared to be a high crime and misdemeanour to agitate for peace. A third offender, the Rev. W. Rowland, was turned over to the tender mercies of a committee of inquiry into his case.

The reports presented to the Conference by the various departmental committees, afford a strong proof of the disastrous working of this policy. The committee of the Kingswood and Woodhouse-grove schools, in which 230 sons of ministers are receiving their education, report a falling-off in the funds as the result of the general agitation. The school is about to be transferred from the neighbourhood of Bristol to that of Bath, where buildings have been erected, quite collegiate in appearance and arrangement. The Contingent Fund Committee also lament the injurious effects of agitation. According to the *Watchman*, not fewer than eighty or ninety thousand members are indebted, in whole or in part, to this fund for the maintenance of their preachers; and, in times of peculiar distress, the fund is the sheet-anchor of Methodism. The objects of this fund have been in some measure provided for by a "special fund," set on foot to meet the threatened

stoppage of supplies, and which, it appears, has in one year produced £2,500. Still there was a large deficiency, and a special committee was recommended. The Chapel Committees, consolidated for the occasion into one, seem to have been much embarrassed by the numerous applications for relief from encumbered trustees, and quite terrified by the rapidly accumulating debts. Some undertakings had been postponed, many enlargements, in town and country, had been prevented, and a more than usual number of buildings had passed into other hands. The total number of chapels reported as having been completed within the year is 80. Of these, 34 had been completed according to rule; 29 had received no sanction from the committee; and, in 17 cases, the final debt had exceeded the sum agreed on. The Book Committee found their affairs in a more prosperous state, notwithstanding the prevailing disturbances. For instance, the number of Wesleyan Hymn-books sold during the year, has been upwards of 112,000; the number of tracts circulated, upwards of 7,000,000. The value of the "Book-room's" sales for the year has been not much short of £40,000, having fallen off not quite £400 in the year.

The report of the Educational Committee disclosed some interesting facts. The Training School at Westminster had cost £5,000 for the purchase of the land; and the entire cost was estimated at about £36,000; towards which the Committee of Privy Council had promised £7,000. Besides the annual Government grants to their five schools, and for their successful students, £5,000 a-year would have to be supplied from the body.

The following figures were given as representing pretty accurately the state of Wesleyan educational efforts:—

Number of week-day schools.....	369
Attended by, boys.....	20,004
" girls.....	12,791
" infants.....	4,197
Annual cost of teachers.....	9,272 11 0
Do. total costs.....	23,346 1 1
Receipts from children's pence.....	15,235 18 9
Government grants.....	861 5 0
Do. of books.....	187 0 0
Do. to pupil institution.....	1,864 1 0
Do. towards buildings.....	1,812 3 4
Since 1843 to 8th August, 1850, the total sum received from Government for education purposes was..	7,931 18 4
Number of Sunday schools.....	4,275
Attended by, boys.....	218,944
" girls.....	222,797
" teachers.....	82,304
Annual cost.....	£26,861 11 11

In the Missionary Committee, Drs. Bunting and Alder gave in their resignation. When the vote of thanks to Dr. Bunting was put, the President requested all who approved of it to stand up. The whole assembly obeyed the summons, and continued on their legs while the object of their respectful homage took his leave. Dr. Bunting was so much affected as to impede his utterance; and his hearers evidently sympathised in his emotion. This, he began with observing, he regarded as, in some sort, the finishing of his public career and official life. He felt more in receiving the kindness of his friends, than from the injuries inflicted by others, and he had not the slightest feeling of resentment towards any who had attempted to injure him. Methodism, he loved only less than he loved Christ. He ought to love it, for he owed to it everything temporal and spiritual that he possessed. If, in the multifarious matters with which he had been connected, he had at any time grieved any one, he asked his forgiveness [no, no]. His power of expression he had nearly lost, and partially his power of memory. This was the first thing he must assign as a reason for the step he had now taken. He was thankful, however, that he did not retire under censure. When he thought of the mover of the resolution—(here he cast a look of peculiar affection on Dr. Newton, and was for a moment quite overcome)—the friend of his youth, and his friend from that time until this—he could not but regard him with feelings similar to those which he humbly trusted they would feel hereafter towards friends they had known and loved in this world. Mr. Irving had said, that the "John Wesley" ship did not want new rigging. He thought, there were more John Wesleys than one, that did not want new rigging [hear, hear, and applause]; but this he left to others; and all he had now to say was, May God accept of me, and bless you all!

CONTRAST BETWEEN THE FRENCH AND ENGLISH EPISCOPACY.—People are already beginning to make strange comparisons, and to discover that it is really no part of the necessity of an episcopacy that its members should make the accumulation of enormous sums of money the whole end and aim of their existence. In some statistical returns upon the subject which have been opportunely published, they perceive that the late primate of the Church of France, who perished on the barricades of Paris in the vain attempt to arrest the horrors of civil war, was content with a stipend of sixteen hundred pounds a-year, enjoyed in a single palace, whose expenses were defrayed from that sum; and they meditate on the fact that the late primate of the Church of England, who, on the very day when his brother primate so perished, was quietly travelling to Canterbury, with a well-stocked hamper of champagne, to give a public breakfast on occasion of opening a collegiate institution there, enjoyed an income of more than fifteen thousand a-year, possessed two palaces, and during his incumbency had spent on the repairs of those palaces no less a sum than sixty thousand pounds. They are struck by

the announcement that the whole annual expense of the Episcopacy in France is little more than forty-two thousand pounds a-year, while that of the Episcopacy in England is something more than two hundred thousand. And with these curious items, they couple the reflection, not less curious or impressive, that a population of thirty-five million souls, of which only one million are Dissenters, can be spiritually "overlooked" at a charge of nearly a hundred and sixty thousand a year less than is required for the spiritual overlooking of a population of fifteen million souls, of which at least one-third are Dissenters declining the favour altogether of being so overlooked.—*Dickens's Household Narrative.*

INFLUENCE OF THE EXETER SYNOD.—The *Guardian* says there is a prevalent rumour that the Synod of Exeter is to be followed immediately by a similar pronouncement on the part of the diocese of Chichester; it adds, other reports, bearing every mark of probability, indicate the cathedral cities of Wells and Oxford as likely to follow in the same path in the course of the autumn. The South Church Union, at its annual meeting, held on Thursday at Brighton, passed an approving resolution. In another resolution the meeting declared that "the assembly of convocation is a thing which must shortly be conceded to the Church," but they could not view "without apprehension the idea of any lay element in convocation, deliberating on, or deciding upon, questions even indirectly affecting doctrine, without the prior restoration of that godly discipline contemplated by the Church in all her canons and services."

THE ROMAN CATHOLICS OF YORKSHIRE.—The members of the York Catholic Association met on Wednesday, in St. Wilfred's Hall, and adopted an address, which fiercely condemns the Ecclesiastical Titles Bill; speaks harshly of "persecuting Liberals;" declares that the "Whig press" has excluded their "explanations and remonstrances;" is grateful to the "small section of the press" which has refused to give up its original principles; and, finally, binds the members of the association to vote for no Parliamentary candidate who will not "pledge his honour" to vindicate the cause of civil and religious liberty.

PROTESTS AGAINST THE ECCLESIASTICAL TITLES BILL.—Of the two protests against this measure, entered on the journal of the House of Lords, the chief arguments of the first are, that the bill was dictated by an excitement which the Government should have sought to allay; that the appointment of ecclesiastical officers is a religious concern; and that the Act of Emancipation was a pledge to the Roman Catholic community that they should enjoy a full religious toleration; that the Roman Catholics have at various periods since the Reformation sought for the introduction of a diocesan episcopacy, with the approval of the British Government; that the ancient statutes against the exercise of a foreign jurisdiction, which have been revived, may be found to assert powers for the Crown which would be destructive of the religious liberties secured to Protestant Dissenters as well as Roman Catholics; and that the bill, besides being unjust in principle, greatly endangers the peace and harmony of the various classes of her Majesty's subjects, especially in Ireland. In the second protest, the principal objection advanced is, that the want of any clear definition in the bill fixing the incidence and the limits of its penalties, creates all the dangers which must ever attend vague and uncertain laws, "exposing the Roman Catholic laity to wrong and privation, interfering with the jurisdiction and ecclesiastical functions of the Roman Catholic clergy, and leaving it a matter of grave doubt whether both parties may not be exposed to criminal prosecution as well as to civil penalty." The measure, too, is irreconcilable with the wise policy of late years, shown in the repeal of barbarous penalties contained in ancient and intolerant laws, to revive and give robustness and energy to a severe repeal statute, passed nearly 600 years back, enforced only once since its enactment, and that in the year 1607, in a case which we are informed is of doubtful authority. "We consider it adapted to protect neither the prerogative of the Crown or the independence of our country, while calculated to revive civil strife and sectarian dissensions; we protest against it, likewise, as a departure from those high principles of religious liberty to which our greatest statesmen have devoted their intellect, their genius, and their noblest exertions."

LIBELLING A SAUSAGE-MAKER.—A cowkeeper and his wife, of Liverpool, having circulated statements that Fleet, a "pork" butcher of North-street, used diseased meat for his sausages and other delicacies, Fleet prosecuted them in the Court of Passage for slander. For the defence, the cowkeepers called witnesses who proved that Fleet had bought diseased cows—cows that died of the milk fever—"jigged" cows—calves, or "staggering bobs," a day or two old—"all sorts of cows," and so on, boiling them or chopping them up. From the cow-meat were manufactured "pig's" head and sausages. The meat was "very black," and "smelt awful." One witness sold a heifer to Fleet for the benefit of his customers, though the witness would not give it to his pigs. Cross-examined, he said—"I turned the machine at the plaintiff's, and helped them to chop up the meat, but it made me sick. I can stand a bit of a smell, but I couldn't stand that. I asked the lad that was chopping the meat, did he ever eat any of it himself; and he said, 'No, nor they can't get me to eat it either.'" A "truth's a libel," the jury found for the plaintiff, but with only a farthing damages.

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

CHURCH OF THE PILGRIM FATHERS, SOUTHWARK.—On the evening of Monday week, a meeting was held of the church and congregation assembling in Union-street Chapel, Borough, to receive a deputation from New England, and to confer with them on the means to be adopted in concert for the erection of an edifice in Southwark, in commemoration of the Pilgrim Fathers who formed the first Congregational Church. After singing and prayer, the evidence on which the claim to this distinction rests, supplied by private papers and rare volumes in the possession of the senior deacon (Mr. Hanbury, compiler of the "Memorials," &c.) was explained to the deputation. It was shown that the course of the church can be traced, with conclusive certainty, for two hundred and thirty-five years. Several incidents in its history were mentioned, illustrative of the zeal and constancy of its members in days of bitter persecution. From the declaration of principles issued in 1616, it was demonstrated that the church at that early period claimed the full measure of Christian liberty—freedom of inquiry, freedom of association, freedom of worship, freedom of instruction, and freedom in the support of religious ordinances. The Rev. Seth Bliss, Secretary of the American Tract Society, one of the New England deputation, expressed the fervent sympathy of the brethren on the other side of the Atlantic. At a meeting of pastors, he had been requested to pay them a fraternal visit, and on the spot to make the inquiries suggested by the characteristic caution of his countrymen, as to the worthiness of the people, the extent of their resources, and the amount of interest manifested by neighbouring pastors. The Rev. E. A. Lawrence, of Massachusetts, recently returned from a tour through Egypt, Palestine, and the country of the Nestorians, expressed with equal fervour his fraternal interest, or he might rather say, his filial reverence for the "Mother Church" of the Congregationalists. Messrs. Hanbury, J. E. Newsom, J. U. Lee, J. Churchill, G. Izod, J. Caton, and William Bradford, rose in succession, to supply the information desired by the New England deputation, and to reciprocate their sentiments of Christian confidence and esteem. In further explanation of the position of the church and its present movement, the Rev. John Waddington stated, that the address to the brethren of New England was sent at the kind and spontaneous suggestion of his Excellency Mr. Lawrence. Letters expressing interest, and promising concurrence, had been received from the Rev. Drs. Vaughan, Reed, Harris, Stoughton, Stowell, Wardlaw, James Hamilton; the Rev. Messrs. Binney, Sherman, Clayton, Newman, Campbell, of Edinburgh; J. D. Smith, of Dublin; R. Fletcher, of Manchester; U. K. Pugsby, of Stockport; Sir Culling Eardley, Sir W. Lothrop, T. Thompson, Esq., James Cunliffe, Esq., G. Hitchcock, Esq., S. Morley, Esq., Alderman Wire, Esq., James Kershaw, Esq., M.P., S. Fletcher, Esq., S. M. Peto, Esq., M.P., and many others. The correspondence of His Grace the Duke of Argyll, Marle d'Aubigné, Count Gasparin, and of Sig. Ferretti, showed that sympathy was not confined to this country or denomination.

ISLINGTON.—The Rev. W. Symonds, late of Great Shelford, having accepted the unanimous invitation of the members of the South Islington Baptist Church, to become their pastor, a social meeting was held in the British School-rooms, Denmark-terrace, on Thursday evening last, in order publicly to recognise the union. A large number of friends attended on the occasion (including members of neighbouring churches), and after tea, the Rev. J. Peacock, as the senior minister of the neighbourhood, presided. The meeting having been opened with singing and prayer, Mr. S. Jennings (one of the deacons) explained the circumstances that had led the church to the choice they had made, and briefly reviewed the history, position, and prospects of the church. Mr. Symonds, in reply, made a statement of the considerations that had induced him to accept the invitation that had been tendered him, and gave an exposition of the principles that should guide him in his ministry, and of the leading evangelical doctrines as forming the basis of his instructions. The Chairman having expressed his satisfaction at the statements made on both sides, then addressed the church and pastor on their mutual responsibilities—bade Mr. Symonds welcome to his new sphere of labour—and, in the name of the assembled ministers and friends, gave him the right-hand of fellowship. Several sentiments, of a practical kind, were afterwards spoken to by the Revs. John Watts (formerly of Maze Pond), Owen Clarke, J. Rothery, and G. B. Thomas (of Islington Green). Mr. Symonds commenced his stated labours in the thickly populated district where he is now located, on the first Sunday in July.

NEWBRIDGE, GLAMORGANSHIRE.—The Rev. H. Oliver, B.A., of Carmarthen College and the London University, was recognised in the pastorate of the Independent church in the above place, on the 18th ult. The introductory discourse was delivered by the Rev. W. Morgan, of Carmarthen. The usual questions were asked by the Rev. D. Roberts, Dowlais, and prayer offered by the Rev. J. Hughes, of Bathania. The charge was delivered by the Rev. D. Davies, Mr. Hughes's theological tutor, and the charge to the church was given by the Rev. H. Jones, Carmarthen.

READING.—The Rev. W. Legg, B.A., having recently completed a ministry at Broad-street chapel, in this town, of twenty years' duration, a congregational tea-meeting was held at the chapel on Thurs-

day last to commemorate the event. The chair was filled by the Rev. J. Morison, D.D., of Brompton. The Rev. George Clayton, of Walworth, presented to the Rev. W. Legg, on behalf of the church and congregation, a handsome silver tea-service, bearing the following inscription:—"This tea-service, the memorial of a loving people's regard, was presented, together with a purse of one hundred and ten guineas, to the Rev. W. Legg, B.A., minister of Broad-street chapel, Reading, on the 31st of July, 1851, in testimony of their growing respect and confidence, after twenty years of faithful and devoted pastoral service"—which was most feelingly acknowledged by the pastor. Other addresses were delivered by the Rev. Messrs. Brown, Rowland, and Curwen. It may not be uninteresting to add, that a very handsome subscription to the testimonial fund was most cordially sent by the Hon. Mr. Justice Talfourd, whose grandfather was minister of the above chapel for upwards of thirty years.

CUCKFIELD, SUSSEX.—The recognition of the Rev. Albert Foyster, as pastor of the Congregational church here, took place on Wednesday last. The Rev. J. S. Bright, of Dorking, delivered an introductory discourse. The Rev. J. E. Judson, of Lindfield, proposed the questions; the Rev. W. Davis, of Hastings, offered prayer; after which the venerable Dr. Bennett, of London, gave a charge to the minister. In the evening the Rev. T. W. Aveling, of Kingland, preached to the church and congregation. The Rev. Messrs. H. Rogers, of Petworth; E. Griffiths, of Billingshurst; W. Gravett, of Wivelsfield; J. Williams, of Newhaven; George Hall, of Henfield; and J. Jenkyn, of Rye, also took part in the services. Upwards of 40 friends partook of dinner, and 140 of tea, which had been provided by the ladies in the new school-rooms.

THE LATE REV. J. JERARD, OF COVENTRY.—This venerable minister, after a pastorate of forty-seven years, has terminated his earthly course. In early life he accompanied Lord Macartney's embassy to China; and soon after, devoting himself to missionary work, embarked on board the "Duff," in 1798, and, with other missionaries and their wives, was taken prisoner by the French, off Rio Janeiro. Upon Mr. Jerard's return to England, he entered Hoxton College, in order to prepare for the ministry at home, and subsequently succeeded the Rev. Geo. Burder, as pastor of the church in We Orchard Chapel, Coventry. The interment took place on the afternoon of Monday week. The funeral procession passed from the house of the deceased to the chapel, the pall being borne by the deacons, and some of the city ministers. The Rev. J. A. James, of Birmingham, delivered an address; and the Revs. J. Sibree, of Coventry, and J. Percy, of Warwick, conducted the devotional exercises. The service at the grave was conducted by the Rev. E. H. Delf; and an immense concourse of people testified to the high regard entertained for the departed minister.

RE-OPENING OF THE INDEPENDENT CHAPEL, BRAUNTON, NORTH DEVON.—The above chapel, the accommodation of which has been nearly doubled, has been re-opened. In six years the church and congregation connected with this place of worship have removed a burdensome debt, erected rooms for the accommodation of the Sabbath-schools, built a minister's house, enlarged a village chapel, and have now greatly increased the capacity of their own place of worship. The amount expended in accomplishing the above has exceeded a thousand pounds. The remaining debt does not exceed £200. All the shops in the town were closed on the day of re-opening, to enable those connected with them to attend the services. A public dinner and tea were provided in the Temperance Hall, of which upwards of 160 partook.

THE VEGETARIAN SOCIETY held a soirée, very numerously attended, on Friday evening, at the Freemasons' Tavern. The repast consisted of savoury pies, bread and parsley fritters, moulded ground rice, blancmange, cheesecakes, and fruit, all of which dishes were consumed with an evident relish by the company. When this practical demonstration of the resources of vegetarianism was over, Mr. Brotherton, M.P., who presided on the occasion, proposed the first and only toast of the evening, "The Queen;" and her Majesty's health was drunk with loud acclamations in iced water, milk, tea, and coffee, and the national anthem was sung with great fervour and enthusiasm by the company. A poem was then read by one of the members of the society, after which the chairman addressed the company, recommending the system from an experience of forty-two years. He was followed by Mr. Simpson, the President of the Vegetarian Society, who endeavoured to combat the arguments on which the consumers of animal food have rested their practice; and defended the nutritious qualities of vegetable produce. Chicken broth, it had been proved, was more indigestible than pea soup, and new bread stood on a level with mutton chops. The vaunted roast beef of Old England was very innutritious, and very long in digesting; and if men would perforce condescend to that animal, of which it had been observed that it was "cursed under the old law, and never blessed under the new" [laughter]—need he say it was the pig? [great laughter]—if they would condescend to that most scrofulous and nasty animal [shouts of laughter], why they must be content to carry it in their stomachs longer than anything else. Mr. Simpson stated, that not one member of the Vegetarian Society, which mustered up to 718, had died of the cholera, or other distempers. The company were further addressed by the Rev. Mr. Metcalf and the Rev. Mr. Wolf, of America.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE UNIVERSITY OF ST. ANDREWS AND HOMŒOPATHY.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

SIR,—My attention has been drawn to a paragraph in your paper of July 23, headed, "The Usual Fate of Novelties," in which an attack is made upon a highly respectable University for having requested a Mr. Hale, of Norwich, to return a diploma they gave to him, on the ground of its having been obtained under false pretences.

Now, Sir, in making so broad a charge, I think you ought to have carefully paid attention to all the facts that have been elicited respecting the case. Mr. Hale was examined by the University to determine whether he was competent to practise medicine and surgery. They, therefore, asked him (see *Lancet*, June 14th) what treatment *he would apply* to different cases of disease, such as Laryngitis, or inflammation of the Larynx. He said: "The treatment consists in bleeding, and giving calomel freely." Is this the practice of a homœopathist? No. Is Mr. Hale a homœopathist? Yes; he has practised both before and since, as such, at Norwich. "What does do you give of aloes?" "Aloes are given in doses of five to ten grains; gamboge and scammony, three to five grains; of Croton oil, the dose is $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ of a drop." Are these the doses of a homœopathist? No. Is Mr. Hale a homœopathist? Yes.

But I need not trouble you with further extracts. In the *Lancet* of June 14th, some of the questions and his answers are printed, with an account of his *sed voce* examination, and he has not disavowed them. It is there stated also that "a clause is placed at the head of one of the examination papers, to the effect that 'the examiners expect, in answer to the practical questions, every candidate will specify the mode of treatment he is in the habit of adopting, and the doses of medicine he prescribes.'"

What could Mr. Hale, a homœopathist, want with a diploma from a University where they teach what *he terms* allopathy? He must have gone there with the intention of deliberately deceiving the examiners, of acting a lie, even if he could escape speaking one. Surely you, Sir, as an editor of an influential paper, the representative of a large section of the moral and religious feeling of the country, could not, had you known it, countenance such conduct. The University of St. Andrews have never yet said that they will not admit a homœopathist, but what they do say is this: Having given a diploma to a man who avowed before us one set of opinions, and proceeds immediately to practise the opposite, we require him to return the diploma thus dishonestly obtained. It has been my happiness to know some highly honourable men who are homœopathists, but I feel confident that no one of them would condescend to deceive a body of gentlemen, by giving to such questions, answers at variance with their belief.

If homœopathy does possess truth for its basis, let it be shown by the light of human reason, without the aid of the farthing rushlight of a St. Andrews degree. Mr. Hale may pluck the gaudy plumage of the peacock; he may array himself in any surreptitious clothing; but that will not increase our respect for homœopathy, or excite any feelings but those of pity for its professors.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,
SPECTATOR

[A medical diploma, we suppose, is a testimonial to a certain amount of medical knowledge. It is a guarantee, not of a man's faith, nor his intentions, but his professional acquisitions. Had Mr. Hale passed his examination by availing himself of an unseen prompter, or by any trick whereby he would have seemed to know what he was ignorant of, he would have obtained his diploma "under false pretences." As his belief was not the subject of his examination, but his information, we do not see how the form in which the questions happen to be put affects the matter. Our correspondent, perhaps, can tell us whether a medical examination does not include other branches of medical science besides the therapeutical. He will also admit, we suppose, that even a homœopath will be more trusted if it is known that he has pursued a regular course of professional study—and he will be candid enough to say whether allopathists are supposed to be bound to practise in strict accordance with their examination answers. We repeat—a diploma is a testimonial of what is in the *mind*, not what is in the *will*—and guarantees *knowledge*, not *intention*. If Mr. Hale possessed sufficient knowledge to qualify him, the College could only reclaim his diploma, on account of his opinions, by an act of petty persecution. And this illiberal spirit is what we, in our article, complained of.—ED. NONCON.]

THE TRUE PEACE CONGRESS.—Under this unassuming designation, an evening paper reports a most gratifying instance of "fraternization." On Friday about fifty persons met at Simpson's Billingsgate "fish dinner" without any previous concert. In addition to the *habitués* of the ordinary, and sundry English visitors, there were ten French gentlemen, who had agreed to form a party to come to the London Exhibition. The French, wishing to recognise the frank hospitality with which they had been received, sent for a case of champagne, and the fire commenced along the whole line. The French proposed the health of the Queen, and the English replied by toasting the Republic. The company sang "God Save the Queen" in honour of the first toast, and the "Marseillaise" in honour of the second—each toast and each couplet being greeted with enthusiastic cheering. The most extraordinary circumstance attending this cordial union between the people of the two nations is, that among all present none of the French understood the English, nor did any of the English understand French. The communication of their thoughts and feelings took place by a natural and spontaneous movement.

A Kendal paper relates that a few days since, while some haymakers were at work in a field near Keswick, a whirlwind suddenly raised about six stone of hay, and carried the greater portion of it over the top of Skiddaw.

LEAGUE OF UNIVERSAL BROTHERHOOD.

THE fourth annual meeting of this Association was held on Wednesday evening, at the London Tavern. The time of meeting was announced as half-past six, but for an hour previously a heavy rain had fallen, and there were consequently but comparatively few present; later in the evening the room was well filled. The chair was taken, on the motion of Dr. Oxley, by CHARLES GILPIN, Esq., who at once called upon the secretary (Mr. Edmund Fry) to read the Report, of which the following is the substance:—

Five years have elapsed since the organization of the League of Universal Brotherhood. The object of that organization is briefly expressed in the pledge of membership; it is, "To employ all legitimate and moral means for the abolition of all war, and the spirit and manifestations of war, throughout the world; for the abolition of all restrictions upon international correspondence and friendly intercourse, and of whatever else tends to make enemies of nations, or prevents their fusion into one peaceful brotherhood; and for the abolition of all institutions and customs which do not recognise and respect the image of God and a humane brother in every man, of whatever clime, colour, or condition of humanity." The committee, in closing their fifth year's experience and labours, desire gratefully to acknowledge those indications of success and progress which have been permitted to attend the efforts of the League in this and other countries. Believing that the abolition of war can only be accomplished by the destruction of those foolish and pernicious errors, prejudices, and antipathies, by which nations have been blinded to its true character, and enslaved to its support, the League has sought access to the popular mind throughout Europe and America, by the medium of the public journals. This has constituted the Olive Leaf Mission, a department upon which a large portion of the League effort has been concentrated during the past year. Arrangements have been made with the editors of the most influential and widely circulated journals in Europe, who now insert every month an Olive Leaf, occupying from two to three columns of their paper, the matter for which is carefully compiled by Elihu Burritt, and is translated by well-qualified correspondents of the League in the respective countries into French, German, Danish, and Spanish. In this way the committee have every reason to believe that they reach at least a million readers upon the continent every month, and they receive frequent and most gratifying evidence of the happy influence produced upon many minds by this silent educational process. This foreign mission of the Dove has been sustained by the active and zealous co-operation of the Ladies' Olive Leaf Circles, sixty of which have now been formed as auxiliaries to the League of Brotherhood in Edinburgh, Glasgow, Manchester, Liverpool, Birmingham, Bristol, Southampton, and other towns. The committee anticipate a considerable addition to the number of these valuable organizations, which, whilst they provide the means for carrying on the important foreign operations of the League, are also admirably calculated to foster and develop the principles of peace and brotherhood in our own country. Strengthened by these new auxiliaries, the committee will be prepared to extend their field of action until they reach every country in Europe, from the Neva to the Tiber, from the Volga to the Tagus, speaking to the scattered populations, each in their own language. Another measure originated by the League, and to which the committee attach much importance as an auxiliary to the cause of peace and brotherhood, is the movement for an ocean penny postage. The proposition has been most favourably received by all classes of the community, and the committee have every reason to believe that during the present or ensuing session a motion will be brought before the House of Commons by an influential member for the establishment of this great and important agency correspondence. A large number of petitions have been sent up during the present session from different parts of the country, and the committee have reason to believe that the proposal will be favourably entertained by the House. The committee have sought to give expression to the anti-slavery sympathies and tendencies of the League of Brotherhood, by promoting, as far as lay in their power, the free labour movement—endeavouring, through the medium of the Ladies' Olive Leaf Circles, to increase and extend the demand for articles the produce of free labour in preference to those stained with the guilt of slave toil. The committee of the League have again shared with the committee of the Peace Society in the cheering and eventful labours of the fourth Peace Congress. In the kindly and cordial spirit engendered by these congresses there exists one of the surest guarantees for the future progress of the cause. Already they indicate the dawn of that better day coming, when mankind shall dwell under the benign relationship of universal brotherhood.

The cash account was then read. It showed a gross receipt of £266, and a balance of £101 in hand. The CHAIRMAN stated that about £170 of the expenditure had taken place in connexion with the foreign movement.

Mr. THOMAS BRIGGS moved the adoption of the Report, and the re-appointment of the committee, with power to add to their number. He congratulated the meeting on the events of the previous week. He was abundantly gratified with the proceedings of the Peace Congress—especially with its practical character; for he frequently came in contact with literary men, and with men in the middle classes; who were accustomed to be sarcastic upon the movement as a matter of mere sentiment. The speech of Mr. Cobden, as well from its own character as the character of the man, deserved to be circulated over the whole civilized world [hear, hear]. Another instance of the practical character of the Congress, was the prominence given to the money, or rather the political economy, aspect of the question. Few people had any conception of the public burdens entailed by war—that twenty-seven millions of our annual taxation went to pay the interest of a war debt; and nearly twenty millions more to keep up the machinery for future wars. There was another point brought out at the Congress—that to prevent the recurrence of war and

terminate preparations for it, it was necessary to act upon the people. He was getting very weary of tirades against Government for doing or not doing this and that—Government were, for the most part, just what the people made them [hear, hear]. With all due respect to the British people, they had been as combative and pugnacious as any people—even as those old nations that had risen to a bad eminence by their warlike habits. With few exceptions, and those in late years—such as the Chinese and Afghanistan wars—the wars in which this country had been engaged were popular at the time. The Government, it was true, issued orders for their armies and fleets to proceed hither and thither, but who pulled the bells, and made bonfires, and unroofed the houses of those who said we had no business to meddle with the French in their choice of a government? Our education had been very much of that character; and now it was supremely necessary to inculcate in our schools and homes the principles and the disposition of peace—to restrain combativeness, or rather to give it new directions—and so to make the love of peace a national sentiment. It was because the League of Brotherhood seemed to enter upon and influence more directly the home and the social circle than any other organization that it had his hearty approval [cheers].

Mr. F. P. BLACKIE, who was introduced as an active member of the young men's committee for Ipswich, seconded the resolution; which was then carried (as were all the subsequent resolutions) unanimously.

The CHAIRMAN then addressed the meeting, in exposition of the principles and operations of the League—how far it was at one with, and in what respects distinctive from, other societies of kindred objects. Briefly, it was friendly with all, antagonistic to none. Elihu Burritt (the Chairman proceeded to say), long ago, even, I presume, when he was engaged at his forge, felt the necessity of a broader platform than he had yet known—a platform of Christian unity, broad as the interests of humanity, and open to all, of whatever colour, and of either sex, who would be willing to take their place upon it. His starting principle was, the Fatherhood of God, and the consequent Brotherhood of Man—the principle which he endeavoured and is endeavouring to get recognised the world all over. That principle the League has adopted as its own. Recognising the Fatherhood of God and the Brotherhood of mankind, it of course objects to all war; for how can men owning one common Father join in wars destructive one of another—that desolate and ravage the earth, and in which, whoever is victorious, they are God's children who are slain? The League objects also to slavery, in application of the same principle; for in acknowledging God to be our Father, we believe him to be the God of the black man as well as of the white man, and that the black man is our brother; and, therefore, we dare not join with—yes, we dare not do anything less than utterly denounce—those who enchain our brother because he is black. Looking a little further, we observe there are those who are designated the criminal classes. The League of Brotherhood recognises, as all sensible men must, the right and duty of society to take such measures as may ensure its security; but when society leaves this principle, and presumes to torture more or less, and to shorten the time of probation of these poor creatures, then we say society gives up what was a right and duty for the indulgence of a passion, and, therefore, we denounce with all our power the system of capital punishments [loud cheers]. We recognise even in the criminal the image of our Father, however darkened or defaced, and we claim for him the application of the same principle. Looking to other parts of the world, we see three or four millions of those whom in our pride we designate uncivilized—and, shame upon those who call themselves civilized! we see them massacred by thousands; and we protest also against this [cheers]. Now it may be said, that each of the subjects I have mentioned is kept before the public mind by a society constituted for the purpose. We, however, find it easy to adopt means for the promotion of their common and particular ends, without trenching upon the efforts or agencies of any [hear, hear]. There is abundant room in the field, and the labourers in it are abundantly willing to welcome us and all who will join hands with them [cheers]. Besides the Peace Congresses—which have been taken up by the Peace Society, on which the labour chiefly now falls—we have the Olive Leaf Mission for the promotion of peace principles. We aim also at the establishment of Penny Postage with all the world, that shall cover the ocean with threads of friendship which, though singly weak, in their multitudinous unity the sword itself shall not divide [cheers]. And here I may say that I have just received a note from Mr. Henry Cole, secretary to the commissioners for the Great Exhibition, expressing his regret that he cannot be here to-night, but enclosing a list of distinguished men of our own and other countries associated to "obtain postal communication between all nations by means of the lowest practicable uniform charge for ship transit of letters and printed papers." Well, then, as to the League, I repeat, friendly to all, antagonistic to none, kindred in spirit and aim, we bid them all good speed, God speed. We join with all who are willing to join with us in endeavouring to do away with some of the greatest ills that afflict humanity, and hasten the advent of that day, that coming better time, when wars shall utterly cease to the ends of the earth—when the chains shall drop from the hands of every slave—when the scaffold, dark and damning proof of our slow advance in civilisation and Christianity, shall be swept away

as an abhorred and accursed thing, from the face of our beautiful earth, to arise no more for ever [loud applause].

The Rev. JAMES BURNS, D.D., proposed the following resolution:—

That this meeting fully commends to the support of the friends of peace, the periodical and regular insertion of articles on the subject in the widely circulated and influential journals of the continent of Europe, and of other countries, as a very efficient and economical method of bringing the principles of peace before a vast number of persons who could not be reached by any other instrumentality.

War, he observed, sprung from the evil lusts of the human heart; while the influence of peace was of God, and was his work in the human heart. Happily in our day the latter influence was extending. For centuries the nations had been indifferent to this great principle; divines had been more concerned with polemics and the metaphysics of religion than with its great practical lessons [hear, hear]. At length men had combined to give prominence to those beautiful teachings; and the League of Brotherhood sought to encircle the whole earth with the fair bow of promise and of love. The method adopted by the society for propagating its principles, as described in the resolution, was most effective; articles such as those of Mr. Elihu Burritt, must carry conviction to the minds of those who read them [hear, hear]. Of the necessity for this society no one could doubt, while its organization was admirably adapted to promote its great end. It combined the objects of the Peace Society, the Anti-slavery Society, the Temperance Society, the Aborigines Protection Society, and the Anti-capital-punishment Society, just as the rainbow blended the seven colours that appeared singly in the prism. He concluded by reading about a dozen verses, consisting of an apostrophe to the Dove bearing the Olive leaf—which elicited great applause.

SAMUEL BOWLEY, Esq., of Gloucester, rose to second the resolution; but was interrupted by the announcement that the deputation of fifteen working men of Paris were about to enter the meeting. They presently appeared, headed by Mr. Vincent, and took their places on the platform, amidst loud demonstrations of welcome. Mr. Bowley observed that no more effective advocacy of the principles of the society could be addressed to the audience. He had the firmest faith in the rapid advance of peace principles on the continent, especially amongst the working classes of France. Their attention had been but lately called to those principles, but before long they would be embraced with enthusiasm. Some said the object of this society was not a practical one: the fact was it was much too practical for some people, especially those whose pay depended on the keeping up of military establishments—though he for one would consent to no injustice; past services should continue to be remunerated; all they sought was, to cease to do evil in time to come. Had the nations of the earth been in the habit of settling their differences by arbitration, nothing could now reconcile them to war; he would be thought a monster who proposed it; and those who went about recruiting with drum and fife would be thrown into a lunatic asylum [laughter and cheers].

At the invitation of the Chairman, Mr. H. VINCENT, who was loudly cheered on rising, introduced the members of the French deputation to the meeting. They were actuated by an earnest desire for the union of the two countries. They would return to their country with a grateful recollection of their cordial reception here, and would do all in their power to advocate the principles of the League.

A collection was then made; and the CHAIRMAN read the following letter from Dr. Charles Mackay, the poet:—

July 29th, 1851.

MY DEAR SIR—I find that it will be out of my power to attend the meeting of the League of Brotherhood tomorrow evening at the London Tavern, which I very much regret, as I fully anticipated doing myself the honour and the pleasure of being with you. But though absent in the body, from unavoidable causes, I shall be with you in the spirit, and sympathize as fully as if I were present in the wise and good objects of the League. I write to you privately, because I promised you I would attend, if possible; but if you think it desirable or useful in the smallest degree to make it known to any of the friends of the cause, or to the meeting, how thoroughly and cordially I sympathize in the movement, and how gladly I shall at all times endeavour to aid it as far as my humble exertions will allow, you may treat this private letter as a public one.

With the fullest conviction that the cause of human brotherhood will continue to grow in the estimation of the world, and with the hope that in your life-time you may behold the good seed which you have sown, growing up into a vigorous maturity, I remain, with the sincerest respect and esteem,

My dear Mr. Burritt, yours ever truly,

Elihu Burritt, Esq.

CHARLES MACKAY.

Mr. ELIHU BURRITT then rose amidst the warmest expressions of attachment, to move:—

That in the opinion of this meeting the establishment of an ocean penny postage would be a great blessing to all the nations of the earth; increasing their commercial and social intercourse, and uniting them more and more closely in the bonds of peace and brotherhood; whilst at the same time it would attach the colonial subjects of the British crown to the mother country by new ties of interest and affection.

He explained that by the term "ocean penny postage," was meant that the single service of conveying a half-ounce letter from one part to another across the seas should be only one penny, besides the inland postage; so that if other nations established an internal penny post like our own, the whole charge would be threepence. The project had now been five years before the public, and had been well received by men of all classes and politics, as a great advantage to the world at large—they only doubting whether it would pay. He had shown in a small publication that it certainly would pay [hear, hear]. To secure the same amount of revenue from foreign letters as at present, the number going by the route between Dover and Ostend should be doubled; that between Dover and Calais trebled;

and that to and from America quadrupled. That such an increase in the number of letters would take place was beyond doubt [hear, hear]. It was said that mercantile men did not care about the cost of postage, as it was included in their mutual accounts. But take an illustration. At present letters from Hamburg were despatched every night by a railway mail, and twice a week by packet; the mercantile houses and streets were scenes of the utmost hurry and overtime till midnight on Monday and Friday, to get off letters by the packet—and all because the postage was 7d. by these mails, and 14d. by the nightly mails. No one connected with the Post-office service would doubt that an ocean penny postage would double the correspondence on that route, or between Dover and Ostend. On the route between Dover and Calais the letters must be trebled to yield the present amount of revenue; and looking at the present exorbitant rate of postage between this country and France, there was no doubt this would be done. While a man of 250lbs. weight might be conveyed to and from Paris for 24s., with the right to give as much trouble to the steward as might suit his spleen, a letter weighing only a quarter of an ounce was charged 10d., of which 6d. was for the transit from Dover to Calais; and a letter of half an ounce cost 15d., of which 8d. was for the transit. The whole charge of a letter from Liverpool to the most western parts of America, upwards of 7,000 miles, was only 1s. Thus the correspondence between this country and France was more heavily taxed than any other. Could the British Government be induced to establish an ocean penny postage on the Atlantic, nearly all the correspondence between the two hemispheres would pass by that route; and from that source alone a very large increase might be calculated on. The inland postage of the States was now 14d.; it would soon be reduced to 1d.; and with ocean penny postage the total charge of an American letter would be threepence. As the present charge was 1s., a fourfold increase would be required; and, looking at the continued increase of emigration, this might confidently be looked for. Last year, the 125,000 inhabitants of California had received and sent away a million and a half of letters, the charge on each of which was 1s. 8d., a proof of how great a correspondence would take place under imperious circumstances and motives. It could not be doubted that the 400,000 people annually emigrating to America from this country would, with proper facilities, write and receive as great a number of letters. The British Post-office now forwarded books under half a pound weight for 6d., and a book weighing a pound was conveyed to New York or Hong-Kong for 1s., nothing being charged for the ocean postage. Nothing could be more liberal and wise than this arrangement; it was designed to open up a new traffic, by enabling parties to order books direct from publishers in Paternoster-row [hear, hear]. Unfortunately, the heavy postal rates on letters nullified this liberal arrangement, for though a book weighing half a pound cost only 6d., the letter by which it was ordered was charged 1s., which made an addition in some cases of 75 per cent. to the price of the book; and thus the bud of the bargain was crushed. The population of British North America was now as great as the population of the 13 original colonies when they cast off the yoke of the mother country; the commercial ties that once bound our colonies were loosened, and government appeared disposed to loosen the political ties by giving the colonies what the Germans would call "selbständigkeit," or self-dependence. Nothing could furnish a better substitute for these ties than the adoption of an ocean penny postage: it would bring our far-off children back to the all-embracing bosom of the mother country. If nothing occurred to check its growth, the Anglo-Saxon race, in 150 years, would number 800 millions, or nearly as much as the present population of the world. Mr. Rowland Hill said that now half the postage of England passed through the London office—it was not too much to expect that, with an ocean penny postage, half the world's correspondence would pass through London [loud applause].

The CHAIRMAN regretted that the period of the evening would not allow him to call upon his highly-esteemed friend, M. Vischers, of Brussels, who was on the platform.

Chevalier LEUCIECA, commissaire-general to the Great Exhibition, from Sardinia, seconded the resolution, and gave some details illustrative of the unfavourable operation of the high rate of postage on the correspondence with his country. He referred to the steps now being taken for the purpose of obtaining cheap international postage, and said that, if carried out, this would be one of the most valuable results of the Exhibition.

M. BOUET, co-editor with Charles Hugo of *L'Evenement*, addressed the meeting in French, Mr. SCOBLE acting as interpreter. M. Bouet, who is of very youthful appearance, spoke with even more than the general vivacity of his countrymen, and even those unable to follow him intelligently could not but be struck with his singularly expressive gesticulation and his vocative style of speech. He spoke of Elihu Burritt as a man who deserved well of humanity—of his countrymen on the platform as representing the industry of France, as did his friend C. Hugo its intellect—of himself as less a Frenchman than a man, and, therefore, not offended by the column in commemoration of Trafalgar. He was delighted to see Paris industry represented on the platform, and English industry in the meeting. He advocated ocean penny postage as a means of cementing this union.

In the absence of Mr. Edward Miall, Mr. HENRY VINCENT was called upon to support the resolution, which he did briefly, and amidst much applause.

He said Elihu Burritt had put forward the proposition in a truly English manner, though with an American accent, by replying to the question, Will it pay? He cordially supported the scheme, believing that ocean penny postage would enable the middle and working-classes of the different countries to open and maintain a close intercourse, and to combine in favour of peace and freedom. They would expunge from the vocabulary of every nation the word foreigners—the Parisian workmen on the platform were not even our foreign friends, but our *confrères Français* [great applause, the Frenchmen cordially applauding, and shaking hands with Mr. Vincent].

JOSEPH STURGE, Esq., moved,

That all those persons who profess to recognise a brother in every man, of whatever country, colour, or condition, ought to regard the poor African slave as a "brother in bonds," and the products of his unrequited toil as bearing the guilt of robbery; therefore this meeting would encourage all such persons to abstain, as far as possible, from the use of all the products of slave labour.

He said the longer he looked at this question the more deeply he was convinced that slavery was a crime, and that it was his duty to abstain, as far as possible, from the use of slave-grown produce. He feared that many who attended their meetings and applauded the exclusion of pro-slavery preachers from English pulpits, would not pay even a half-penny a pound more on their sugar to have it produced by free labour. He earnestly urged the meeting to support that movement even at some little inconvenience, and, if necessary, self-denial [cheers].

The Rev. AMOS DRESSER, of Oberlin, simply seconded the resolution.

J. SCOBLE, Esq., supported it with a brief reference to the probability of Ireland being able to produce both sugar and cotton.

The CHAIRMAN then pronounced the meeting at an end.

ANTI-SLAVERY SOIREE.

A public soiree was held on Friday evening at the Hall of Commerce, Threadneedle-street, to celebrate the anniversary of West Indian negro emancipation (August 1, 1838), and to welcome Mr. George Thompson on his return from America. The large hall was filled by a most enthusiastic assemblage of the friends of the anti-slavery cause—ladies as well as gentlemen. Tea having been served in adjoining rooms, the chair was taken by Mr. William Wells Brown, a fugitive slave, and on the platform were—Mr. George Thompson, M.P.; Sir F. Knowles, Bart.; the Rev. J. Burns, D.D.; J. Stewart, M.A.; and E. Matthews; Messrs. E. Foster, J. Livesey (of Preston), and Andrew Paton (of Glasgow), Mrs. Maria Weston Chapman (of Boston, United States), Miss Weston, &c., and a number of men of colour.

The CHAIRMAN read to the meeting a short, well-written address, touching on the great event on the anniversary of which they were assembled—on American slavery, and especially the support rendered to it by the American churches—and on the recent transatlantic labours of Mr. G. Thompson. To that gentleman he expressed for himself and his friends, hearty gratitude. He had heard much in America of his labours there sixteen years before—since he had come to England, he had found him a constant and generous friend, receiving every fugitive to his table, and affording them not only advice, but substantial assistance. In conclusion, he introduced to the meeting

The Rev. E. MATTHEWS, who first explained the position of the several religious bodies of the United States toward the institution of slavery, and the laws and customs of the various southern states as to the instruction of slaves. He was sent by a Baptist body in the North to preach and lecture in Virginia, calling the attention of the churches to the moral and religious condition of the slaves. In that State, he visited the pastor of a coloured church, a man of good parts and some little acquirements, who had paid 300 dollars for his own liberty, and had to pay 200 more before he would be free; and then he must leave his wife, and family, and flock, in slavery, for if he remained in the State he was liable to be resold. In one instance he gained permission to lecture, and did so; but was the next day waited upon by the sheriff, and to avoid proceedings that would have involved heavy fines and imprisonment had to leave the State. In Kentucky, he applied to a number of congregations, to many of whom he preached, for leave also to lecture, but was refused. After preaching one evening to a coloured church, he found the chapel surrounded by a mob, who took away his tracts, and sent him out of the place. He went to Cassius Clay's, and wrote an article for his paper, describing his treatment, and showing he had broken no law of Kentucky. Four men followed him on horseback, led him over fields and through lanes to a deep ravine, bound his arms behind him, and began to ask if he were not an abolitionist, and to discuss whether they should whip, tar and feather, or duck him. With bitter oaths and revilings they bade him cease praying, and threw him into a pond. As soon as, half suffocated, he had reached the other side, he was ordered to come back, or stand and be shot; and so he was flung in ten times successively, before they could extract from him an engagement never to return to Kentucky, and not to go back to Mr. Clay's. They punctiliously insisted on paying him for some books they took a fancy to. By this dreadful treatment, and being compelled to wear his wet clothes a long time after he had escaped from his tormentors, his health had sustained great injury. The speaker concluded this narrative—which he

delivered in the simplest manner conceivable, but which greatly excited his auditory—by repeating that the American churches were the mainstay of American slavery; and that if the English churches did not manfully rebuke and separate from them, they, too, would be rendered indifferent to the atrocious system. The admission of pro-slavery men, and even slaveholders, to the Evangelical Alliance, was a sufficient proof of this [cheers].

Mr. GEORGE THOMPSON then came forward, and was received with immense applause. He said, he could almost say in the words of Shakspeare, "My bosom's lord sits lightly on his throne." The present meeting was a great exhibition—a glorious exhibition. He wished that they were in a crystal palace, and that the nations of the earth, and especially that nation, above all others existing or extinct, recreant to the principles of human liberty, could look through the crystal, and behold the spectacle [cheers]. He wished that every dastard Republican were there that night to be converted or afflicted by the spectacle, to be healed or tormented by his own leprosy of soul [renewed cheers]. Such a meeting as that had yet to be held over the wide transatlantic continent. It would startle the whole of America, from the banks of St. Louis to the banks of the Sacramento. Here, in the metropolis of England, midway between the Mansion House and the Bank of England—in the Hall of Commerce of the City of London—was held a free meeting, and presiding over that free meeting was a black man [loud applause]—the insulted, the scorned, the hated, the hunted, of perfidious and guilty America [prolonged cheering]. There (pointing to one of the fugitive slaves) sat a proof, and on the other side of him additional proofs (alluding to other fugitive slaves and to two daughters of the Chairman, who sat on the platform)—that the Republic of America, as far as the whites were concerned, was one great criminal conspiracy for the enslavement of an entire nation—a nation within a nation—and by men who dared to boast the names of Franklin, Hancock, and Adams, not anticipating the day when, should they come in view of them in the world beyond the grave, the shades of those great men would frown them down to that depth below the deepest, where the craven Republican sinners would find their reward [loud and continued cheering]. America was an impious nation—a practically atheistical nation [cheers]. This might be called strong language—it was no stronger than he used over the water, with letters of warning in his pocket and angry mobs without. He was said to be harsh—but this was not harsher than the truth. He never liked "management" [cheers]—he could not think of prudence, in the presence of such an all-comprehending, colossal atrocity as American slavery. And yet there were men in London drawing lines of distinction in the anti-slavery cause—men of mole-eyed vision, with their faces earthward, searching for theological differences among abolitionists—all the while this gigantic superstructure of slavery, grand in its very guilt, and sublime in its very atrocity, was requiring all their efforts to promote its overthrow [cheers]. Man and man were equal. Their complexion might vary—there might be a difference in the conformation of the limb and the contour of the features—but that was not the man. It was not that of which they spoke when they read the words, "in the likeness of God created he man." Let them measure the negro by the wisdom that formed him, the benevolence that watched over him, and the destiny that awaited him—measure him by his hopes, his fears, his joys, his sorrows, and his very crimes—and then appeared the man [cheers], and Washington was no more [great cheering]. The hon. gentleman then proceeded to give a brief account of the eight months he had just spent in the United States. When he landed in Boston, he found the city in a state of great excitement. William and Ellen Craft had committed the audacious crime of running away with themselves—and, what was worse, the blunder of supposing they should be safe in the eminently religious city of Boston. Against them all the power of the United States was then drawn out. It was the Sabbath-day. The bells were ringing—and when the sanctuaries were filled, he (Mr. Thompson) was conducted by William Lloyd Garrison [loud applause] to the carefully-secrested hiding-place of the fugitives. He advised them to repair to England by the steamer which had taken him over, which they did; and for that he was threatened with prosecutions, and fines to the amount of 3,000 dollars. Let not the English public believe that the people of Boston had refused him a hearing. The meeting of 3,000 persons in Faneuil Hall, by whom he was enthusiastically welcomed, was broken up by only 150 or 200 ruffians: the same number could do the same thing in Exeter Hall. It was then that he felt himself bound to assert for himself, for his constituents, for the world, the right of free speech—and he had done it, and that successfully. For seven or eight months he had given himself up to the incessant applications addressed to him—he had left everywhere applauding audiences, even where he had met the indifferent or prejudiced—and at last he had to break away. Three times he had confessed himself to his constituents, and three times he had been forgiven [loud cheers]. And he believed that, however it might trouble the souls of some parties, both within and without the City proper, who hoped to have made some political capital out of the affair, it had, after all, been but a lovers' quarrel, and that they would be bound the closer in future [renewed cheers]. It had been charged against him that he had not co-operated with the right men. He went straight to the house of Garrison, whom he now pronounced, after another year's knowledge of him,

to be one of the noblest men beneath the roof of heaven [great applause]. He co-operated with whomsoever there was to work with. It was in this country erroneously supposed that there existed two Anti-Slavery organizations in America. There was only one—the American Anti-Slavery Society. The American and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society was a nonentity—it had no agents, it did no work but held a meeting once a year. Did any one deny that? He observed some present whom he might some day challenge with having allowed that assertion to pass uncontradicted. He went on to say, that he intended to give a course of lectures on this subject during the recess, and open the eyes of the public in this respect. There was no organization in England to gather up and direct the intense anti-slavery feeling of Englishmen. There was an Anti-Slavery Society indeed, but while they had laid on their table week after week exact accounts of what he was doing for their cause, they allowed his constituents to suppose he had gone gold-digging in California, or searching for the sea-serpent [hear, hear, and "Shame"]. They left the fugitives who were on the platform to live on alms. This must not be. These poor men should have a home provided for them—if the whole three million came, England had a bosom wide enough for them—they should be taught what they could not learn in slavery, the true dignity of labour [hear, hear]. They would have such an organization. He would appeal forthwith to the people of the Tower Hamlets, and of England, on its behalf. To labour for liberty had been the dream of his youth and the work of his life. When pacing Chesham as an errand boy, he had delighted to fancy himself pleading before a tyrant for the release of his manacled victims—and liberty, personal, commercial, religious, political, had been, and was still, the theme of his advocacy. Liberty in any of these phases, was an object dear to Englishmen; and, by the help of God, they would make the world a little better yet [great and prolonged applause].

Mr. JAMES GOUGH and Mr. SPENCER T. HALL, spoke briefly on the general question.

An appeal from the Fugitive Slaves was read by the Chairman, and adopted on the motion of Mr. BENSON, a man of colour.

Mr. G. THOMPSON introduced to the meeting two interesting girls, daughters of the Chairman, who had come across with him from America. They were received with loud applause, and were evidently affected by the warm greeting they received. He excited the indignation and mirth of the meeting by narrating that a lady of Massachusetts, who made great professions of Evangelical religion, had refused to sit in the ladies' saloon with "the two nigger girls Mr. Thompson was running away with;" but was told by an old British lieutenant the young ladies had as much business in the cabin as herself.

On the motion of Mr. R. SMITH, seconded by Mr. J. BROOKS, a resolution expressing admiration of the labours of Mr. Garrison and Mr. Thompson was carried by acclamation; and the meeting terminated with three cheers for the Fugitives, and three more for Mr. Thompson.

EXTENSION OF RAILWAY TRAVELLING.—The Annual Lowestoft regatta was signalized by a feat of locomotion unprecedented in the Eastern Counties' territory. At seven o'clock on Tuesday morning, Mr. D. Waddington, M.P., chairman, and other of the directors, started in a special mixed train of ten carriages, from the Shoreditch terminus, and arrived in Lowestoft, distant from the capital 126 miles, in a few minutes over three and a half hours. This speed would have been exceeded, but that the line was in several places impeded by excursionist traffic. Mr. Peto said, at a public dinner given at the Royal Hotel, in the evening, that by the next regatta dinner, he hoped to announce that a railroad was in rapid progress between Copenhagen and Christiania, as well as between the former capital and those ports on the Danish shores with which Lowestoft had recently commenced a direct trade. By these means there would be new facilities of communication between the nations. St. Petersburg, for instance, would be placed three days nearer London than at present. The new route opened to Denmark had been attended with the best results. By Saturday, he trusted to be on his way to Norway, there to arrange for the construction of the first line of railway in that country, forming a connecting link with the capital of the former kingdom; and as the best evidence of the earnestness and honesty of the Norwegian people, he might mention, that before they permitted them (the contractors) to move a step, the commissioners had deposited in the National Bank a quarter of a million sterling.

CHANCERY REFORM.—A public meeting, called by the Chancery Reform Association, was held at Exeter Hall, on Wednesday last; the Right Hon. Lord Erskine in the chair. Resolutions were passed pointing out the necessity of an efficient reform of the proceedings in the Court of Chancery, and determining to petition Parliament praying for such a reform, and the abolition of all distinctions between the practice of the Law and Equity Courts. Mrs. Cobbett addressed the meeting, and made a very painful statement with regard to the condition of her husband, Mr. William Cobbett, who, she said, had been imprisoned for sixteen years on a matter entirely arising from the law of the Court of Chancery. The lady was heard with great attention; but it appeared to be the opinion of the meeting, that the case of her husband did not come within the scope of the society.

EDUCATIONAL CONFERENCE AT MANCHESTER.

(Abridged from the Leeds Mercury.)

A meeting of the superintendents and teachers of the Congregational Sunday-schools of Manchester, convened by the Committee of the Manchester and Salford Auxiliary to the Congregational Board of Education, was held in the large school-room of Cavendish-street Chapel, on Tuesday evening, July 29th, to confer upon the principles and proceedings of the Board, and to discuss the Manchester educational schemes. The various schools in this populous locality were well represented, most of the superintendents being present, and many of the teachers. Several ministers were also in attendance, including the Revs. Dr. Halley and Clunie, John Kelly, A. E. Pearce, J. Fox, S. Hooper, M. Hardaker, and others. The meeting being opened with singing and prayer, James Sidebottom, Esq., was called to the chair, and, after a short address, he introduced CHARLES ROBERTSON, Esq., who read an admirable paper on "Objections to systems of education supported by taxation" [the same as that read at the London Tavern]; which was listened to with the deepest interest, and elicited frequent expressions of approbation.

The Rev. A. E. PEARCE, the secretary of the Manchester Board, briefly adverted to the Manchester rival projects for compulsory education. Referring to the "National" scheme, he said it was based on falsehood, and built up by fallacies. It set out by affirming that ignorance and crime were greatly on the increase, and that voluntarism was doing little or nothing towards the education of the people. With respect to the former assertion, he needed no statistics to disprove it, and would put it to the Sunday-school teachers to decide from their own observation whether it was not altogether without foundation; and as to the alleged inefficiency of the voluntary system of education, understanding by it the voluntary efforts of the people themselves, aided by the benevolent, he had only to remind them that nearly all the education the people had received hitherto had been obtained in this way. Already, by the showing of Mr. Richson's bill, the means and appliances of education were much more than equal to the demand, and until there was a higher appreciation of educational advantages on the part of the poor and industrial classes, the utmost amount of money and means would do nothing towards absorbing the population. He did not think it necessary to refer to the scheme emanating from the clergy of Manchester, which involved so obvious a violation of their cherished principles as Dissenters.

Mr. GRIFFITHS, Mr. WEBSTER, Mr. S. FLETCHER, and other gentlemen, addressed the meeting, expressing their concurrence in the views advocated, and soliciting information on several points. A gentleman, whose name did not transpire, expressed doubts as to the desirableness of dispensing with compulsory provision, and thought there was a large class of the hopeless victims of ignorance and degradation who could not be reached by existing means, whose parents had not the disposition or the means to educate them, and had a claim on the State for their education.

The Rev. Dr. HALLEY, in a strain of earnest and eloquent indignation, deprecated the dangerous notion, which was becoming fearfully prevalent, that parents had any right to be released from the obligation to educate their own children, and showed that they could not get rid of a feeling of responsibility in this matter by devolving it upon society, without the most serious injury to society. He regretted exceedingly the growth of the communistic theory among us, and felt assured that its application to the work of education would be attended with most injurious results. He was surprised and grieved at the manner in which the principles and proceedings of the Congregationalists had been misrepresented; they did not propose to educate the whole country, and the £4,000 per annum to be raised by the board was intended only to aid weak schools in rural districts, as well as to train good teachers—not one farthing of it was to be expended in any of our large towns.

The Rev. JOHN KELLY, of Liverpool, denied that ignorance and crime were on the increase. The facilities for detecting and disclosing them were much greater, which led to the impression that they were more prevalent; which impression, he thought, would be removed when the Government statistics were published. He considered that the man who would make such representations as those to which Dr. Halley alluded, respecting the amount raised by the Congregationalists for educational purposes, must either be a knave or a fool—he must either knowingly misrepresent us, or be so shamefully ignorant as utterly to disqualify him to write or speak on the subject. Mr. Kelly referred to the educational systems of Scotland and America, which, he said, were neither of them secular schemes, both of them were part and parcel of the existing or former ecclesiastical arrangements of the respective countries, and both were degenerating into mere jobbing, which, he felt persuaded, must be the fate of all systems of national education. He thought that if the representations of the advocates of national education respecting the increasing ignorance of the people were true, and we were really going back in spite of all that had been done in the establishment of day and Sunday schools, and mechanics' institutes, and people's colleges, during the last fifty years, then this, instead of being an argument for the establishment of a national system, was a very strong reason for abandoning the work of education altogether. He showed that the moral training of the people must of necessity be slow and gradual,

and could not be forced, and that it would be as reasonable to say that Christianity, which has been in operation eighteen centuries, is a failure, as to say that voluntary education has failed. Both were doing their work slowly, but surely.

It was announced by the Secretary that a more general conference would be held early in September, particulars of which will shortly be published.

TEMPERANCE DEMONSTRATIONS.

The first of the "Demonstrations" intended to be made by Teetotalers in the metropolis, during the Exhibition season, consisted of a Conference, at the Literary Institution, Aldergate-street, which was held on Thursday and Friday last. A large number of delegates were present from various parts of England, Scotland, and America. Samuel Bowley, Esq., of Gloucester, was chosen president, and discharged the duties of his office with much ability. The first day's sitting was devoted to the hearing of reports on the present condition and future prospects of the Temperance movement. These reports seemed to inspire courage and confidence as to the ultimate success of the objects contemplated by the convention. During the day animated addresses were delivered by the chairman, by Mr. Alderman Beaumont (Bradford), J. S. Buckingham, Esq., Dr. Pettit (America), Joseph Sturge, Esq. (Birmingham), Rev. W. M'Kerrow (Manchester), and other well-known advocates. The Conference, at its re-assembling on Friday, proceeded to hear papers from Mr. Thomas Beggs, John Dunlop, Esq., Rev. Dr. Burns, Dr. Mudge, and Rev. W. Forster, of Kentish Town. A series of resolutions founded on these propositions led to a spirited discussion. Thanks were voted to the chairman and to the committee for conducting the "Temperance Demonstration," which were suitably acknowledged. The greatest unanimity of feeling prevailed throughout the entire proceedings.

On Monday evening a great meeting was held in Exeter Hall, which was crowded in every part. Lawrence Heyworth, Esq., M.P., presided, and said in his opening speech—

They had a perfect remedy for one of the greatest evils with which the human race were afflicted. If the testimony of the judges of the land were worth anything, they had a remedy for the greatest part of the crime which was committed in society; and if the testimony of medical men were of any value, they had a remedy for much of the disease which afflicted the human race; if the testimony of those who had charge of the poor were trustworthy, they had a remedy for the greatest occasion of pauperism in the land. For the good which they had done they could point to the tears of thousands of women which had been dried up; they could also point to many they had been the means of rescuing from the miseries of a drunkard's life, and to many they had been the means of bringing to attend churches and chapels. They would go on as they had hitherto done [cheers]. Their course would progress till they had accomplished the work to which they were engaged, till drunkenness had been extirpated, and the whole world had become sober; and great indeed would then be their final victory [cheers].

Mr. Green, the secretary, read a long and very able address from the committee to the teetotalers of the metropolis. The great attraction of the meeting was the Welsh Choristers—one hundred and twenty-six young labourers in Wales—who sang their national airs with national enthusiasm, occasionally assisted by their countrymen in the hall, of whom there were a considerable number. A venerable man named King was introduced to the meeting as the first who signed the pledge; he was received with immense applause. Among the speakers were, Mr. Hudson, Dr. Lees (of Leeds), Mr. T. Whittaker, Mr. J. Andrews, J. S. Buckingham, Esq., Mr. P. Sinclair (of Edinburgh), the Rev. M. Donald (in Welsh), Mr. Ballantyne (of Edinburgh), and Mr. Elihu Burritt.

It was announced that the Teetotalers of the Metropolis would meet the next morning at Hyde Park-corner at nine o'clock, and proceed in procession to the Exhibition—that a public breakfast would be held this morning at the London Tavern, and a fête in the afternoon at the Surrey Zoological Gardens—and that a second meeting would be held to-morrow evening at St. Martin's Hall.

MISCELLANEOUS STATISTICS.—The lighting of the General Post-office with gas, cost £3,047 in 1847; last year, it cost only £1,485, owing to the reduction of price, from competition.—The total quantity of wheat imported into the United Kingdom during the second quarter of 1851, was 1,097,689 quarters; of wheat-flour, 1,359,400 quarters; of barley, 314,878 quarters; of oats, 359,853 quarters.—The number of sentences of transportation in Great Britain in 1848, was 3,152; in 1849, 2,813; in 1850, 2,256. The number actually transported in the same years, was respectively, 1,378, 1,391, and 2,389. The number in the hulks has risen from 3,778 in 1848, to 6,191 in the present year. In the last twelve years there have been 12,966 sentences of transportation in Ireland, and 7,211 actual deportations.

ENTERTAINMENT OF WORKMEN.—On Saturday evening the directors of the Citizen Steam-Boat Company celebrated the sixth anniversary of its formation by entertaining the men employed in its service on the river, amounting in number to 200. At London-bridge the boats of the company started in procession for the Bay of Cremorne, where a display of skill, consisting in the dexterous manœuvring of the boats, was exhibited, under a fire of guns from the forts on shore; after which the men sat down to an entertainment provided for them in the company's dry dock, above Battersea-bridge. It was stated that four millions of passengers had been conveyed by the boats during the present year.

THE LATE PEACE CONGRESS.

(From a London Correspondent of the Manchester Examiner).

You have already furnished your readers with a short account of the Peace Congress held in London last week. Allow me to make a few general remarks. The meeting of the Congress, so far as numbers are concerned, was successful beyond all anticipation. The large room of Exeter Hall was crowded during the three successive days on which the business of the friends of peace was transacted and its great cause advocated. The list of delegates alone contained more than eight hundred names. There was a vast number of "Friends" or Quakers, as it is customary to term them; and it must have been exceedingly gratifying to them to think that multitudes who do not wear their garb have embraced their opinions regarding the unlawfulness of war, and the duty of employing all legitimate and scriptural means to bring it to an end, and that multitudes more who have not as yet learned their New Testament lessons are studying the things that make for peace, and labouring to promote the goodwill and brotherhood of humanity. It was pleasant to see the vast array of Christian philanthropists belonging to various religious denominations mingling with the more distinctive or "straiter sect," who were wont to be in advance of the age as to peace views, and declaring by "unanimous resolution" that henceforth they would work together for the furtherance of common principles and blessings.

I am sorry to say, however, that the arrangements made for the Congress were by no means satisfactory, and that the speaking was anything but effective. There was, I am told, no executive committee of management, no business representation of any of the branches of the Peace Society, and Mr. Richard, the general secretary, determined all things according to his pleasure. It is no easy matter to satisfy all parties who attend public conferences, and there can be no doubt that he was anxious to act for the best in the arrangements which he laid down, but he seems to have been singularly unfortunate in his plans and measures. He ignored the existence of all country delegates, as the genuine Cockney considers all provincial people to be country people, and drew his supply of speakers, with only an exception or two, from those who were members of Parliament, or distinguished foreigners, or pure Londoners. There could have been little reason to complain of this if all had been fitted to excite or keep up the interest of the meeting, and if it had not been desirable to conciliate the class of men who have something of influence in the districts from which they had come. The foreign delegates, speaking in their own language, of course were understood by few, but were nevertheless treated with the greatest courtesy and respect, as were also some of the members of Parliament, whose addresses were, to a large extent, inaudible, as was expected by those who knew them. But the chief cause of dissatisfaction which I have heard expressed arose from the monopoly of time by the Londoners, Mr. Brock, Mr. Miall, Mr. Vincent, Mr. Gilpin, Dr. Massie, and Mr. Burnet, the last of these gentlemen being brought forward on two successive days. This certainly was not courteous to the delegates from the large towns of England and Scotland, some fifty of whom were as competent to address the meeting as the favoured few whom Mr. Richard delighted to honour. Not to mention others, let me state that Manchester had sent amongst its representatives to the Congress Sir Ekanah Armitage, Thomas Bazley (President of the Chamber of Commerce, and one of her Majesty's Commissioners for the Exhibition), George Wilson (Chairman of the Anti-corn-law League, whose identification with the Peace movement is not unimportant), the Rev. Dr. Davidson, and the Rev. W. McKerrow; and although application was made again and again that at least one of them should be allowed to address the meeting, the opportunity was not afforded. Indeed, the Secretary, in referring to his arrangements, spoke of some impatient orators whom he was afraid he would be obliged to disappoint. I need scarcely say that no application was made by any one on his own behalf, and that it was simply the desire to have Manchester recognised as an ally in the great peace campaign that prompted one of the delegates to solicit freedom of speech for one or two of his brethren. The refusal was grounded on the assertion that a large number of persons were anxious to address the meeting; but surely this was no reason why one of the days of the Conference should not have been given to the delegates, and why a small clique of London men should exclude almost all others. You manage these things better in Manchester, where strangers are always requested to take the principal part of the engagements of a meeting.

I have noticed this matter, that your community may know why they were represented only by a few names on a printed list, and that, if possible, the cause of peace may not be injured by injudicious arrangements for the future.

[One word on the above. First, in justice to the Peace Congress Committee, of whom the London speakers whose names have been thus dragged forward are assumed by this writer to be managing members—most gratuitously, we know, in regard to one, and, we suspect, in regard to most others. The committee may have selected unwisely—but when, during three days' sittings of several hours each, an average of two speakers each day is found to represent the metropolis, and three, at least, the provinces, we think they can hardly be accused of partiality. Secondly, in justice to individuals, we can only speak positively of one, but we verily

believe his case resembles the majority. Well, then, he was pressed to speak, but declined on the ground of wishing to give ample time to foreign and provincial delegates: he kept out of the way as much as possible for two days, and consented to second a resolution on the third, only because he was given to understand that the service was really wished for. Manchester, no doubt, would have spoken much more to the purpose, but could hardly have spoken more briefly—but it was perhaps thought that Mr. Cobden, who made by far the longest speech at the Congress, virtually represented Manchester. We suspect, however, that the paragraph comes from a disappointed orator, or, perhaps, the toady of one; but we protest against recklessly damaging half-a-dozen names to gratify the envious feelings of an individual or two.—ED. NONCON.]

PERPETUAL INVESTMENT, LAND, AND BUILDING SOCIETY.—A public meeting of the above society, numerously attended, was held on yesterday week, at Radley's Hotel, New Bridge-street, John Gover, Esq., in the chair. Mr. W. Gover said, they had met to consider the means of financial improvement for every individual. A young man, determining to rise in the world, to save money, wanted the means of investment. It was difficult to find them. Savings-banks had been instituted; but the interest was so miserably small that he had not patience to wait. Building societies supplied this want, and the Perpetual Investment Land and Building Society was the result of experience in the working of these societies. What was wanted for the purpose of investing money, consisted of the four qualities—safety, profitability, ease of management, and accessibility, or convertibility, and these were all found in a society like this. Mr. W. H. Watson said that he was once sceptical with regard to the benefit of Building Societies, but the great evils under which borrowers from private capitalists laboured, and a close and vigilant attention to the working of these institutions, had led him to the conclusion that a society constructed as the Perpetual Investment Society was would confer great benefits upon both the investors and borrowers. There was here no difficulty of having the money at once—a matter of no slight importance; the money might be borrowed for any period not exceeding fifteen years, which could not be done in a terminating society, where, for instance, it was within five years of its termination; so that a man might now buy a house actually with its own rent. Again, the money might be repaid by either monthly, quarterly, half-yearly, or yearly instalments; the rate of interest moderate, and fixed by the tables; there would be no competition to carry up the terms to an exorbitant pitch. And then there was a great advantage that the legal expenses were fixed, and included in the tables—the borrower receiving the whole money amount of his share, without deduction for investigation of title, or preparing securities. Then in the rules there was provision for lengthening or shortening the period of payment, so that, where altered circumstances made it desirable, the payment could be spread over a larger space, or completed at once, and the property released from the mortgage, upon terms stated in society's tables. Investors, too, received in this society a larger interest than could be obtained in any other way. £75 paid in during twelve and-a-half years would secure £100 and a share in the profits, which he expected would make the interest recoverable upon money invested at 6 per cent. compound. He, therefore, believed he was consulting the benefit of himself and family in joining this institution. Mr. R. J. Millar felt it desirable to direct the attention of the meeting to the published table of fines, which were exceedingly low, the promoters of this society considering it justice to make only a small charge for want of regularity, while in most other building societies the fines were most exorbitant, and proved a severe penalty upon the misfortunes of the small tradesman. The Actuary of the society stated, that he had studied the rise and progress of building societies, and considered there were many improved features in this which could not be found in any other society. Several questions were asked by different gentlemen, eliciting information respecting the methods of meeting particular circumstances which might arise; the answers given appeared to give general satisfaction. Mr. J. E. Tresidder, the Secretary, stated that parties could become shareholders, and pay their subscriptions at any time at the office of the Society, 37, New Bridge-street, Blackfriars, or through the local agents throughout the country; and further, that the Board had resolved to appoint agents in the principal towns of the United Kingdom.

COMMON LODGING-HOUSES.—An Act of Parliament took effect from Thursday last, when it received the Royal assent, for the well-ordering of common lodging-houses. Notice is to be given within three months to all common lodging-house keepers to register the places, and a register is to be kept of the number of lodgers authorized to be received therein. After one month of giving such notice, lodgers are not to be received in any common lodging-house until the same has been inspected and approved by some officer appointed by the local authority, and been registered. Regulations may be made for such houses. Keepers of common lodging-houses are to give notice of fever, and at all times to be open to free inspection, and, when required, have the place thoroughly cleansed. Penalties are to be recovered for offending against the act. The new law has operation through all parts of the United Kingdom, with the exception of the City of London or liberties, and except as to Scotland.

GAVAZZI ON THE PEACE CONGRESS AND FERDINAND THE FALSE.

There was an unusual throng at Willis's Rooms on Wednesday afternoon, to hear the parting address of the gifted Italian, previous to his departure for the cities of the north of England and Scotland, which, in compliance with pressing requisitions, he is about to visit during the Parliamentary recess. The eagerness to hear his concluding oration of the series, was heightened by the expectation that Mr. Gladstone's pamphlet would supply its subject and material. The *Daily News* discontinued reporting his orations at the twentieth, but resumed for the occasion. The orator began by adverting to the Peace Congress, in whose proceedings, to which he had been bidden, he willingly recognised a development of the grand principle, that public opinion, freely elicited, should regulate the business of mankind. His complaint was, that the aggrieved, the spoliated, and the victimized members of the human family, were in those gatherings unrepresented. France, Prussia, the American Union, had their delegates propounding smooth plausibilities; but plundered Mexico, devastated Algiers, trampled Hungary, hand-cuffed Hesse Cassel, bastinadoed Lombardy, violated Venice, tortured Sicily, gagged, manacled, and terror-stricken Rome, had entered no appearance at this pacific conclave. The expense of a standing army, and its pressure on the pocket, appeared to be the feeling uppermost. Look at Switzerland!—that mountain home of freedom never encroached on its neighbour's nationality, nor would it suffer any infringement on its own. Roused from its peaceful industry by an Austro-Papal aggression, it started up 80,000 strong, and ejected the foreign element of discord, in defiance of the three great European powers. The result was peace, glory, self-respect, and repose. The Helvetic confederacy had no standing army; but in that unsophisticated land every freeman carried a firelock, in virtue of which he continued free.

Talk not to me (he exclaimed) of a truce with tyranny! I cannot prize the peace of the sepulchre or the acquiescence of the bondsman. Let the sleek and pampered hierarchy that participates in the proceeds of oppression preach up a perpetuity of power to plunder and enslave; but, with the blessed Baptist, be it mine to confront the Herods of the hour, and aloud proclaim it "unlawful to thee to take what is not thine own, but belongeth unto another." To wink at wickedness because worked out on a gigantic scale, to distinguish a national from an individual wrong, is a casuistry I scorn. Be this outstretched arm withered, and this tongue cleave paralysed to my palate, if ever, through the life-long career that remains to me, I pause or falter in my allotted task—the advocacy of Italian right, the enforcement of her just demand, the recovery of her awndled franchise, the rescue of her territory, and the full recognition of her independence [cheers]. A testimony unsullied and unsolicited has been just borne on our behalf; a calm, dispassionate voice has been heard in your land, and summoned our slanderers to judgment. Mr. Gladstone has spoken; and if the hoary hypocrites who would defame and stigmatize the virtue that resists their foul embrace, and loathes their effort at violation, stand abashed and confounded at the bar of opinion, thanks and blessings on this manly Englishman's interposition. While "Young England," in the person of a Baillie Cochrane, would act the pander to each dishonourable attempt, the indignant integrity of a British senator has levelled the blow of a Saxon cudgel on the plotters of our ruin. He has dragged them before the tribunal of your upright and incorruptible community; he arraigns them one and all. From the poor dastardly occupant of a principality in Parma, from the wretched eunuch in forcible possession of Tuscany, from Hopphni and Phineas, the sons of Eli the high-priest, working their wicked will at Rome, to the ringleader of the whole gang, the truculent ravisher of the Two Sicilies, the shrieks of whose victims, remote and unfriended, he has made audible to the ear of England. He tells you of this monster's perjured vows and desecrated oath; he recounts the awful sacrifice of a forsworn gospel; and you stand aghast at the miscreant's audacity. Alas! you are not familiar with the fatal facility by which priestly imposture has made feasible the violation of the most solemn contracts that bind man to man in our unhappy peninsula. Ferdinand the FALSE is in strict alliance and confederacy with the Father of Lies; he acts under the guidance of a confessor, he has a sacramental resource, an auricular appendage of tyranny more convenient and more serviceable than the horrible "ear" of Dionysius, tyrant of Syracuse. For adhering to their part of the constitutional compact, a clear majority of the country's chosen delegates are in the dungeons of this perjurer. The Prime Minister of his own appointment, the incorruptible Poerio, is doomed in the wantonness of rampant iniquity to twenty-five years of a galley slave's existence, with its plenitude of horrors—the convict-dress of ignominy, the chain round his waist, the irons riveted on his feet, the clanking appendages of infamy dragged at every step in health or sickness, the torture of his waking hours, the incubus of his sleep; and this for a quarter of a century yet unexpired blind and fatuous, as well as foul and atrocious, condemnation. Shall he not outlive the brief duration just Heaven has already decreed for the continuance of a misrule that, outraging humanity, impugns a superintending Providence? How long is he to rot with the best manhood of Naples in the cold vaults, of which Mr. Gladstone unbolts the bars, and bids the rank effluvia reach us even at this distance? Shall 20,000 human beings on the southern coast of Europe undergo, in these infernal baracoons, such infliction of savage vengeance, when a barbarous African traffic is forcibly put down by a special squadron amid the applause of mankind? Talk of international rights! recall your frigates from interference with the King of Congo! Waste not the life of your gallant sons in a pestilent crusade against the Ferdinands of Fernando Po; the Bay of Naples calls more emphatically than the Bight of Benin for your protective energies on behalf of tortured thousands made equally with the negro in the image of God! Is it because the Roman high-priest abets and blesses his confederate's cruelty that you refrain from indignant protest? When a child was

lacerated last week at Islington under sacerdotal auspices and sanction, did that appear an extenuating circumstance, and did British opinion deem it a defence? Away with this cursed alliance between imposture and inhumanity, blessings and blood, the whine of hypocrisy and the hyena yell of ferocious vindictiveness.

The speaker proceeded to characterise the part France played in the sanguinary farce enacted throughout Southern Italy, heaping his execration on the duplicity of its Government, and the personal game of infamous selfishness which President Buonaparte was carrying out in the hope of propitiating the eternal foes of freedom, and so prolonging his tenure of an inglorious position. The French cant about the "throne of Peter," and its inviolability, he scornfully flung in their face, by reference to Avignon and the surrounding district, of which they had robbed this imaginary "Peter," and refused restitution. Let them show sincerity by restoring the palace of the Popes with its huge dungeons, still extant—apt memorials of old inquisitorial atrocities exercised at their own doors; what they were reluctant to tolerate within the French territory, how could they hope Italy would endure? He anticipated for England another Parliamentary session wasted, like that which is now at its close, in hurling back on Rome further aggressive impertinence and arrogant assumptions; and, finally, addressing his countrymen, who were present in great force, touched upon a variety of national points, which he developed with calm judgment and telling effect, concluding amid cordial cheers.

THE SOLAR ECLIPSE.

If the grand phenomenon of Monday se'nnight was visible in England but to a few of the careful watchers, and quite imperceptible to the regardless many, accounts from various quarters assures us that it did transpire, and presented all the aspects of awful beauty which science and sentiment alike ascribe to an eclipse of the sun. The Astronomer Royal of Scotland proceeded with a party, duly accoutred, to a little island or lighthouse rock on the Norwegian coast; and though there, too, the weather was unfavourable, the spectacle was grand. In a letter to the *Scotsman*, the Astronomer Royal says:—

As the totality approached, the air felt sensibly colder at every moment, and the darkness plainly increased; the clouds seemed to lower, and under the sun was seen an appearance of rushing descending streams of them; while the sea-birds appeared by their noise to be gathering around the rocks for their nightly rest or for shelter. The difference of illumination had also become very marked on the mountains at different distances, those far from us being brought out with a vividness and distinctness which made our own increasing gloom the more observable. Suddenly, at the moment of totality, the very extremity of darkness seemed to fall upon us. Not so, however, absolutely, for the rain clouds which closed in the greater part of the horizon, left open a strip of sky extending from NW. to ENE., and two or three degrees high, and which at this moment became of a dark lurid orange colour, verging from red on one side to greenish on the other, and enabled us barely to see each other by a faint unearthly sort of light; small hand lamps fifty or sixty yards off in a hollow, were as visible as in a dark night, and with their red colour, contrasted strangely with the general green hue of everything immediately around. But the appearance of the country seen through that lurid opening under the clouds was the most appalling. Though standing in the centre of the shadow, we could yet, by reason of their great height, see the distant peaks of the lofty Jostedals and Dovrefjeld mountains, still illuminated by the rays of the sun descending upon them from on high, but we were shut out into outer darkness. Though none of us were unmoved with gratitude at having been allowed to witness such a spectacle, though we should have been glad to have enjoyed its teaching for a longer space of time, and should have been alarmed, indeed, if it had not happened as it did, and with such wonderful accuracy, to the computed time, yet a certain feeling of relief was experienced with the lurid streak in the sky suddenly changed to yellow, when the clouds brightened up, and the darkness seemed to be wafted visibly away to the south-east. The sea-birds that had stopped their screaming during the darkness now reappeared; but the wild Norsemen of those rocky isles, who had congregated so curiously around us during the commencement of the eclipse, when the light returned where were they? gone to hide themselves in their huts, thinking that they were in the jaws of destruction amongst the stones of darkness, and in the shadow of death. Such we heard afterwards was the general feeling amongst them all along the coast, even beyond the limits of total obscuration. Horses and oxen began to wend their way homeward, and poultry to fly up to their roosts; but one farmer informed us that an amusing scene of confusion took place when the fowls found the darkness coming on so quickly that they could not all get on their perches in time; and then, again, when they found by the quickly returning light that they had had a false alarm.

Kirkcudbright sent up a cannie Scot to the Crystal Palace the other day, who had the happiness, while there, of hearing the cry, "The Queen!" A sylph-like damsel implored him to "lift her up;" and how could he decline so sweet a burden? He held her high above the crowd, and did not deposit her on the floor until her Majesty was gone—and also his money!

PROGRESS OF "BLOOMERISM" IN THE UNITED STATES.—At a ball in Akron, Ohio, on the 4th inst., over sixty of the ladies were dressed in full Bloomer costume. The *Cleveland Plaindealer* says the scene was enchanting; long dresses hitherto hid from view all the graceful movements of the lady dancers; but here all was visible which related to the "poetry of motion." In Lowell, all the factory girls turned out in procession on the 4th, all dressed in the Bloomer costume. At Battle Creek, thirty-one young ladies, in Bloomer costume, took part in the celebration on the 4th.—*Albany (U.S.) Argus*.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

The resolution of the Assembly to prorogue itself on the 10th instant till the 4th of November, the consequent necessity for appointing a Committee of Permanence, and the party activity to which it gave rise—with the publication of a letter by M. Guizot, absorb so much of Parisian interest as is not intent upon the brilliant and novel festivities we record under another head. M. Guizot writes from Val Richer, and in reply to M. Emile Dehaies, who had spoken of him as an inveterate enemy of democracy. The ex-Minister's brochure is a philosophical and eloquent exposition of democratic principles, but with such limitations and counterpoises—"the natural plurality of the elements of society," is his phrase—as make their pure and simple embodiment impossible. The *Daily News*, commenting on this remarkable production, observes:—

The sovereignty of the people has been the *blâs noir* of M. Guizot all his life. As the incarnation of its opposite, he was willing to serve the Restoration in 1814, and to follow the nominee of foreign despots when he fled to Ghent. To re-imprison democracy under the Orleans dynasty, he was equally ready, when, to his surprise and dismay, it snatched the fetters which he and others had pretended to loosen previously to 1830, but which they eagerly strove to re-fasten the moment they saw what was done. And reverting once more to his early faith in the legitimate stock of the Bourbons, we are led to believe, that the ex-Minister is prepared to write and talk against the maintenance of the Republic, in order to pave the way for the re-prostration of France before the imbecile Count de Chambord. It is the occasional disposition of Louis Napoleon to fall back upon the people, and the audible threats he has uttered, that, in the last resort, he will appeal to their inherent right to choose and to decide, that have alienated every enemy of the principle of self-government, from the Catholic M. de Falloux to the Huguenot of Val Richer.

The Assembly has decided on commencing the splendid public works proposed by the Government, including the extension of the Rue de Rivoli to the Hôtel de Ville, which has been in contemplation since Napoleon's first days of empire. The fifty-eight millions of francs at which the works are estimated are thus distributed:—Eleven millions for the construction of eight central markets, twenty millions for the purchase of the ground on which the markets are to stand, six millions for the enlargement of the six principal streets abutting upon the market, and twenty-one millions for the demolition of the houses necessary to be removed for the prolongation of the Rue de Rivoli. To provide for these expenses the city of Paris is authorized to raise fifty millions by way of loan on city bonds; and to ensure the due payment of the bonds, without embarrassing the ordinary resources of the city, the extra octroi duty on wines and spirits is exclusively appropriated for that purpose up to the 31st of December, 1870. The remaining eight millions will be found by the city, out of its ordinary resources. On the principle that the works should be undertaken the Assembly was very generally agreed, but the article relating to the octroi duties met with a warm opposition, as it is naturally felt that the wine-growers and consumers should not be taxed for a project avowedly intended chiefly for the benefit of the proprietary class, and to keep employed during the winter those trades that are most expert in street warfare.

ITALY.

In a leading article, professing to go upon peculiarly good information, the *Times* of Saturday gives a new shape to the recent intelligence from Rome. It denies that the Pope has demanded the withdrawal of the French troops, but represents the French as unable to endure any longer the position of supporting the odious, tyrannical, feeble, and impracticable Government of the Pope; wherefore the Government at Paris has conveyed to the Pope an intimation "expressing in distinct language, that as the French army cannot be withdrawn from Rome without discredit and a total surrender of its position in Italy to Austria, so neither can it remain there without taking steps to secure to the people of Rome some of the advantages of a better Government." To this the Pope has retorted by threatening to retire to the dominions of Naples—a step intended to tell, through the French clergy and their rustic or more faithful adherents, on the contemplated reelection of President Bonaparte.

In consequence of the recent assassination of an Austrian employé, Field-Marshal Radetzky has issued a proclamation establishing the state of siege in the whole of the Lombardo-Venetian kingdom. This proclamation, as arrogant in style as it is tyrannical in spirit, cannot fail to increase the general feeling of discontent, and make the yoke of Austrian dominion still more irksome. The whole peninsula is described as under the power of an "invisible Government"—that of Mazzini, so widely organized and religiously faithful are the revolutionary partisans.

The *Milan Gazette* relates a story, that reminds one of the Children's Crusade of the twelfth century:—"On or about the 16th instant, at two o'clock at night, two young girls, the eldest of whom could not be more than eighteen, presented themselves at one of the gates of Florence. They were both dressed in white, and barefooted, wore broad-brimmed straw hats, and had their heads closely shaved. Their age and appearance naturally called the attention of the gendarmes who were at the gate, and the following dialogue ensued between the officer in command and the two fair pilgrims:—

"Ladies, what is there at your service?" "We want to leave this town; pray open the gate." "And where are you going to?" "To Jerusalem." "With what intention?" "We want to visit the Holy Sepulchre." "But have you money for so long a journey?" "We have twenty-five pauls (16s. 4d.), but we shall beg our way." "But have you considered the danger you may encounter?" "Oh, we have a protector on whom we can rely; it is God." The officer, although he had nothing to say against their protector, nevertheless refused to open the gate; but after many entreaties he consented to accompany them to the house of the nearest priest in the neighbourhood, who turned out to be a friend of their families, and the officer was not a little astonished to learn from him, that one of the two pilgrims belonged to one of the most noble families of Florence. We need not add, they were both re-conducted to their homes."

GERMANY.

The Prussian papers are chiefly occupied with accounts of the King's journey to and from Dantzic, on which occasion his Majesty has opened several railroads, and laid the foundation-stone of some bridges; thus provoking many loyal speeches from the local authorities. Preparations for the convocation of the Provincial Diets have been revived, and their assembling—"provisional" or permanent, as may turn out—is fixed for the beginning of September.

An extraordinary spectacle was witnessed at Cassel, in Electoral Hesse, on the 24th ult. The president and six judges of the Criminal Tribunal of Rothenburg appeared at the bar in their robes, before a Court Martial, composed chiefly of Bavarian officers, to be tried for having, in October last, condemned a public functionary, named Faber, to three months' imprisonment, as having violated the constitution of 1848, though at that time the indictment alleged, the constitution had virtually been abolished. When the condemnation of Faber had been proved, the President of the Tribunal of Rothenburg rose, and, in the name of himself and his colleagues, said, that they thought it beneath their dignity to defend themselves against such an accusation; that the constitution had full force of law when Faber was condemned; that he had been tried on the demand of the public prosecutor, and had been condemned according to the law; finally, that he had himself acquiesced in the judgment by constituting himself a prisoner. The Court Martial condemned the seven judges to eight months' imprisonment. The condemnation created a great sensation. There have been reports lately that the mission of the commissioners of the Diet at Hesse Cassel is about to close; but it would appear that the Hassenpflug Government are anxious to keep the commissioners a little longer. Another ordinance, published at the instance of the commissioners, has abolished the 61st and the 62nd articles of the constitution, whereby military officers were called upon to swear fidelity to it; and in this ordinance it is declared, that the military depend upon the Prince alone, and to him alone owe obedience. The "execution troops," it is announced, are to leave Hesse Cassel immediately. The cost of their entertainment, it is calculated, amounts to 3,500,000 florins, which sum, it is probable, the Hesse Cassel people will have to pay by yearly instalments.

The Grand Duke of Anhalt has addressed "To My People" a proclamation in the style of a very great potentate, promising to govern them on the motto of his house, "Fear God and obey his commandments"—but suspending the principal articles of their constitution and dissolving the Chambers.

The *Köln Zeitung* gives the following decree, imposed by a Bavarian proprietor on the schoolmasters of his territory, as a specimen of surviving feudalism—we may add, and of liberal education:—"1. No child of the village shall for the future dare to enter the garden, the courtyard, or the castle of his *Erlaucht*. Delinquents in this respect shall be subjected on the spot to the severest corporal punishment. 2. Whereas the children of the village are in the habit of forgetting to uncover their heads on the approach of his *Erlaucht*, the schoolmasters are by these presents instructed to censure the said children for their disrespectful conduct, and in case of its repetition to visit them with the severest castigation. 3. If, however, in contempt of this present decree, any child, or any number of children, should dare to refuse his *Erlaucht* the respect due to his high position, the schoolmaster shall be punished by a fine, to be levied on the corn to which he is otherwise entitled from the fisc of his *Erlaucht*." This remarkable document is signed by the Count, and it bears, moreover, the counter-signature of his responsible bailiff.

A Pesth correspondent of the Austrian *Lloyd* mentions a report that Bonis and Jozipovich are condemned to death, and that the remaining members of the Hungarian Convention are to be imprisoned for periods varying between two and ten years. It is added, that several political arrests have taken place in Pesth; among those mentioned is Madame Dembinski, the younger, a native of Temeswar, and a person named Rosenthal, in whose possession documents connected with Mazzini were found. Rosenthal is said to have hanged himself in the military prison.

TURKEY AND EGYPT.

The differences existing between the Sultan and the Viceroy of Egypt have been nearly settled, by the latter agreeing to introduce certain constitutional reforms which the Sublime Porte insists upon being adopted throughout the Ottoman empire. One particular which the Viceroy objects to, is the

giving up the power of life and death over the inhabitants of Egypt—a power which the Sultan desires to reserve to himself exclusively, but which, if taken away from the Pasha of Egypt, it is objected would deprive his highness of the means of keeping the country in that state of perfect security and tranquillity which it has enjoyed since the days of Mehemet Ali. It appears that all the members of the family of the late Mehemet Ali Pasha have decided on quitting Egypt, and taking refuge at Constantinople. By the last French packet two more of them arrived there—Alim Bey, son of the old viceroy, and Moustafa Bey, son of the late Ibrahim Pasha. It is said that these young men, as well as other members of the family, complain much of the conduct of Abbas Pasha towards them. The Sultan receives the new comers with paternal kindness.

The viceroy has made final arrangements for the construction of a railway between Cairo and Alexandria, and has signed an agreement for that purpose with Mr. Borthwick, on the part of Mr. Robert Stephenson, who intends returning to England by the next steamer to send out a staff of engineers to commence operations forthwith. The road is to be finished in two years, and Mr. Stephenson is to receive £55,000 for the engineering part of the undertaking.

AMERICA.

Recent American news is of very miscellaneous character. The Roman Catholic prelates are at feud with the lay trustees of certain Church property. The Mississippi has overflowed its banks to an unprecedented extent; and, besides the destruction of property, it is feared that the combined effects of the humidity and heat will be extremely prejudicial in a season already of much sickness. The New York Legislature has made provision for a large increase to the State revenues by passing a bill for the enlargement of the Erie Canal. Signs of great activity appear among the Mormons settled in the Utah territory. The first ground was broken for the Great Salt Lake and Mountain Railway on the 1st of May; and when this enterprise is completed, preparations will be commenced for the erection of their temple.—Information had been received in Washington that the parties heretofore engaged in the enterprise against Cuba had not abandoned their intentions; it was said that some hundred are to be sent to Cuba during the summer in small numbers, by different vessels, as mechanics seeking employment, but secretly provided with arms, and prepared to join any armed expedition which may succeed in landing.—McManus, the escaped Irish convict, had arrived at California, and been heartily welcomed. The Indians were very troublesome in the southern section of the State, and volunteer committees of citizens had been formed for protection. Lynch law had been resorted to in cases of domestic crime. Reports from the "placers" were generally favourable, and agricultural prospects were good; but the market reports state that, since the departure of the previous mail, a general stagnation in business had been experienced.

Considerable excitement has prevailed in Canada on account of the secession from the ministry of Messrs. Baldwin and Lafontaine, which is expected to give rise to new political combinations. Dr. Ryerson, somewhat famous in the annals of Methodism in Canada, as the ally of Government, and not altogether the friend of the Voluntaries, has become Chief Superintendent of the Public Schools for Upper Canada, and at a recent meeting to lay the foundation of a normal school at Toronto, which was honoured by the presence of his Excellency the Governor, took an opportunity to glorify the educational movements of the province; instituting comparisons between it and the great state of New York, to the disadvantage of the latter. The subject of the Clergy Reserves has been discussed at great length in the Legislative Assembly. The Commissioner, according to the *Montreal Pilot*, opened the debate by stating that 2,000 petitions had been presented against interference; while 334,112 had petitioned for the appropriation to purposes of education. Mr. Cayley felt disposed to sift the matter, and on examining the petitions, they were but seven in number, comprising something less than 700 signatures! The Wesleyans had been represented as petitioning, and to give weight to their demands they were computed at 147,758; but, on investigation, it was found that their entire body did not exceed 87,516. Mr. Cayley proposed "to give to the Churches of England and Scotland the amount allotted to them under the Act, and to distribute the balance amongst the other denominations, under the provisions of the Act, either for church aid or education, as those denominations chose to receive it; if the balance to be so distributed should be found insufficient to allow to each their just portion, to supply the deficiency from the fund to be raised from the waste lands of the Crown." The effect of this amendment would have been to upset the recent decision; but as it was rejected by 50 against 13, it may now be presumed that the question is at an end. Mr. Hincks, the Inspector-General, has made a very pleasing financial report. The revenue for the last year exceeded £700,000, while the expenditure for the same period was only £530,000, including the expenses of the civil government and the interest on the public debt.

We have advices from Jamaica to the 14th ult. The weather had become warm, particularly in the towns, and strong breezes prevailed. The influenza and other descriptions of cold were much complained of, and fever was rather prevalent. The cholera was still committing fearful ravages on the north side of the island; Westmoreland and Hanover

in particular were suffering. It reappeared among the soldiery of the camp three miles from Kingston, and took off about thirty of the privates. The barracks were at once fumigated, and those men not afflicted placed under tents, which had the effect of staying its ravages.

AUSTRALIA.

The Australian papers are filled with the details of elections, which seem to be ardently contested. Grants of public money for religious purposes are generally objected to, and it is evident that the new Legislature must greatly restrain or abolish altogether this application of the revenue.

FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

The Paris *Patrie* states that the following Lacedemonian note was received, on Sunday week, in that city, from Ledru Rollin, dated Saturday, London:—"It is now four o'clock in the afternoon; Emile de Girardin has just left my house; he came here at eleven this morning. We are agreed on all points."

A funeral ceremony took place on the 29th ult., in the Church of St. Paul, Rue St. Antoine, in commemoration of the persons who fell during the insurrection of July, 1830, of the last day of which that is the anniversary.

Prince Jerome Bonaparte, Governor of the Invalids, has received an intimation that his son Napoleon must not live with him, nor in any public building; as he makes his apartments a rendezvous for conspirators.

The *Sicils* has been seized, and will be prosecuted for an article containing scandalous allusions to the private life of the President, his debts, amusements, &c., and the political intrigues of his partisans.

A telegraphic despatch from Madrid, of the 30th July, to the French Government, announces the prorogation of the Spanish Cortes.

The Queen of Spain went in state to the Church of Our Lady of Atocha, at six p.m. on Sunday (the 27th ult.), to pray for her safe delivery.

Several wild-beast fights took place in the circus at Aranjuez, on the 28th ult. The Queen-Mother, the King-Consort, the Duke of Rianzares and his children, were present in the royal box. A wolf was set upon by four dogs: he was not game, and was withdrawn. A hyena successfully resisted the attacks of four dogs, and a bear defied the efforts of thirteen dogs. The great event came off at last—a fight between a lion and a bull, terminating in the victory of the latter.

The *Risorgimento* of Turin has published Mr. Gladstone's letters to Lord Aberdeen on the Neapolitan atrocities; the *German Universal Gazette* has been seized and confiscated for publishing only an account of them.

Lord Cowley, British Ambassador at Frankfurt, left that city for London on the 22nd ult. He was expected to return about the end of August.

Two Englishmen, Messrs. Sheppard and Botton, have received a charter for the construction of a sub-marine telegraph between the Danish islands and the Duchy of Schleswig.

The Senate of Hamburg has placed severe and almost prohibitive restrictions on the transport of emigrants by the agents of British shipowners. The Senate has also requested the Prussian Government to adopt similar measures, and it is stated that the city of Bremen proposes to follow up the example set by Hamburg.

POSTSCRIPT.

Wednesday, August 6, Two o'clock.

PARLIAMENTARY INTELLIGENCE.

In the House of Lords last night, Lord MONTAGUE moved the second reading of the Removal of Doubts as to Penalties on Assumption of Ecclesiastical Titles Bill. The noble lord observed upon the many uncertainties and cross interpretations to which the clauses of the Ecclesiastical Titles Act were subject, and insisted on the necessity of providing some further definitions and explanations. The Marquis of LANSDOWNE and the LORD CHANCELLOR contended that the Ecclesiastical Titles Act as it stood was sufficiently precise and intelligible. Some conversation followed, after which the motion was negatived by consent.

A variety of bills were advanced a stage respectively, and their lordships adjourned.

At the noon sitting of the Commons, the Lords' amendments upon the Court of Chancery and Judicial Committee Bill were considered and agreed to.

Sir J. GRAHAM, in moving that the evidence taken before the committee on the Metropolis Water Bill be printed, said that the committee had sat between thirty and forty days, and it might be desirable that the House should know how matters stood. The committee had thoroughly investigated the evidence on behalf of the promoters of the bill, and that portion of the evidence was entire. They then proceeded to hear evidence on behalf of those who contended for the principle of popular control and representation. That portion of the evidence was also complete. They then heard evidence on the part of the existing companies at considerable length, but this portion of the evidence was not entirely completed. There was evidence enough for the discussion of the question, and for the formation of public opinion, during the recess, so as to lay the basis of future legislation; but the committee were not in a position to give any opinion that would be satisfactory to the House. The motion was then agreed to.

The committee of the Patent Law Amendment Bill was resumed, and several clauses passed after a good deal of discussion.

The *Quintennial Removal and Diseases Prevention Bill* was withdrawn.

The report on the Episcopal and Capital Estates Management Bill was brought up and the bill ordered to stand for third reading this day.

The County Courts Further Extension Bill was read a third time and passed.

In the evening Col. SALWEY, after an historical statement relative to the institution of the poor or military knights of Windsor, complained that the estates out of which these pensioners were endowed had fallen into the hands of the Dean and Canons of St. George's, who absorbed large revenues arising from the enhanced value of the property, not only without giving the knights any corresponding share in the advantage, but were encroaching in other ways upon their privileges and perquisites. The hon. and gallant colonel was proceeding to move the appointment of a select committee to inquire into the subject, when the House was counted out at half-past six o'clock.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

Kossuth.—When the steamer "Tagus," which arrived at Southampton yesterday, left Constantinople, there had been no change in the determination of the Turkish Government to liberate Kossuth on the 15th proximo. It was understood that he would be conveyed to Malta in a government steamer, and would arrive at Southampton about the 5th of October or November.

The FETE AT ST. CLOUD came off on Monday with great éclat. The President of the Republic arrived at three o'clock, and promenaded the grounds, with Madame Leon Faucher. He was dressed in plain clothes, and looked well, but a good deal older than when resident in England. A crowd, of course, followed, and some Englishmen having originated a cheer, it was cordially taken up by the French guests, mingled with cries of "Vive Napoleon," "Vive La France." The Lord Mayor arrived two hours after, but in so quiet a manner as to escape the guests, who, regardless of the sun, had been vigorously hunting for him everywhere. His lordship was introduced by the Marquis of Normanby to the President, and then introduced the members of the corporation. A few words of kind welcome passed, and the party proceeded to promenade the apartments and grounds. The party returned in about an hour, and the doors of the refreshment room being thrown open, a scene ensued which could hardly be surpassed at the most tumultuous of London entertainments. The crowd rushed to the tables, grasping at bread, impounding bottles, and calling for meat in every variety of tongue and every cadence of vociferation. The cool evening air tempted a renewal of the promenade, which was continued until about nine o'clock, when the company departed to fill the trains, the *voitures*, and the *chairs-a-banc* in which they had crowded to the fête in the morning.

THE LAW OF CHURCH-RATES.—The committee of the House of Commons, appointed to consider the law of Church-rates, and the difference of practice which exists in various parts of the country in the assessment and levy of such rates, report that they have examined the following witnesses, and have agreed to report their evidence to the House:—Mr. Offer, Mr. Courtald, Mr. Pritchard, Mr. A. C. Veley, Rev. C. Burney, Mr. Apsley Pollard, Mr. Hull Terrell, Dr. Lushington, Mr. Mellor, Mr. Flammank, Mr. Hodgkin, Rev. A. C. Wright, Mr. Baines, Mr. Barnes, Rev. R. Burgess, Mr. R. Newsome, Rev. W. Selwyn, Mr. J. Couch, Rev. F. Wade, Mr. J. Bass, Mr. W. H. Black, Mr. J. Manning, and Sir J. Dodson.

We understand that the report of the Committee on the Metropolis Water Bill is, "That the allegations in the preamble have not been proved to their satisfaction."—*Times*.

RESPIRE FOR SARAH BARBER.—A special messenger from Sir George Grey arrived in Nottingham at an early hour yesterday (Tuesday) morning, taking with him a reprieve of fourteen days for Sarah Barber, sentenced at the recent assizes to be hanged on the 6th instant, for poisoning her husband at Eastwood.

THE POTATO CROP.—Two days (Saturday and Sunday last) of suffocating sultriness, with a heavy and moist atmosphere, have had, in several localities, an unfavourable effect upon the potato crop. In the immediate vicinity of Dublin, a field, which up to Friday night looked most promising, before the close of the evening following showed indisputable traces of the old and fatal pestilence. The failure, however, was only partial, and the bulk of the crop was unaffected. From the county of Clare the accounts this morning state, that there is no longer any doubt of the re-appearance of the blight there. Along the western coast, "it is painfully visible to a great extent in the stalks, and in several cases also the tuber has become affected." From Galway the reports are pretty much to the same effect, but due allowance must be made for the natural alarm which even the semblance of the blight is calculated to create in the minds of the most dispassionate witnesses.—*Times Dublin Correspondent*.

THE GREAT EXHIBITION.—The sale of season tickets yesterday produced the sum of £11 10s., and the money taken at the doors amounted to £3,236 9s., making the total receipts £3,247 19s. The police report stated the number of visitors to have been 68,066. The incident at the Crystal Palace yesterday was the attendance in dense masses of those "Teetotallers" who have this week thronged from all parts of England into the metropolis, in the pursuance of a half-business-like, half-festive "temperance demonstration." They assembled at about nine yesterday morning, in Hyde-park, on the ground close to Apsley House, and they thence walked in a semi-procession to the Crystal Palace. Their numbers were variously estimated; the teetotallers themselves guessing fifteen thousand, and sceptical police officers doubting if there were much more than half that number. They consisted chiefly of the working classes, their wives and children, neat, clean, well dressed, happy, and healthy-looking, and indicating in every way those orderly habits which, beyond question, distinguish the devotees of "total abstinence."

CORN EXCHANGE, MARK-LANE, Wednesday, Aug. 6, 1846.
In consequence of fine weather for the harvest and liberal supplies of foreign grain, our trade is heavy, but rather declining, except for oats, which are fully as dear as Monday. Arrivals this week:—Wheat—English, 100,000 bushels; 10,400,000, 50s. 6d.; Foreign, 2,500,000, 50s. 6d.; Oats—English, 50,000, 40s. 6d.; Foreign, 1,300,000, 40s. 6d.; Barley, 500,000, 40s. 6d.; 1,300,000, 40s. 6d.

From its extensive circulation—far exceeding most of the journals of a similar character published in London—the *Nonconformist* presents a very desirable medium for advertisements, especially those relating to Schools, Books, Articles of General Consumption, Situations, and Appeals for Philanthropic and Religious Objects. The terms are low:—

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The Nonconformist.

LONDON: WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 6, 1851.

SUMMARY.

THE future of the Crystal Palace still remains undecided, but its destruction, if, after all, it is destined to come down, will not be determined upon without ample time for considering all that can be urged for and against it. The House of Commons, upon the motion of Mr. Heywood, has voted an address to the Crown, praying her Majesty to give directions to the proper authorities to preserve the building until after the first of May, 1852, and thus allow space and opportunity for arriving at a maturer conclusion regarding it. To this address, her Majesty has returned, by Lord John Russell, a reply to the effect that inquiry shall be made as to the character of the engagements entered into by the Royal Commissioners, and into various matters of detail which must be ascertained before any decision can be made on the subject. The Royal reply, we must confess, strikes us as somewhat vague and mysterious, and, read by the light of the Chancellor of the Exchequer's speech on this question, produces in our minds some misgivings as to the real intentions of Ministers. We hope Lord John is not about to sacrifice the Crystal Palace as he did the Jews, to some pettifogging and technical interpretation of law. He, of all men, ought to know that mere words are good servants but bad masters.

The Paris *fête* may be regarded as the event of the week. There has been a rush to the capital of France, the pressure of which was so great as seriously to interfere with civic dignity. "Accidents will occur in the best regulated families," and, therefore, may be expected to occur upon French as well as English railways. So it happened in that case that a large number of the company were deprived, until too late, of bag and baggage; and hence many city officials were obliged to appear in costume which at home would be voted decidedly "irregular." The *Times* complains, not without reason, of London being represented by a very small section of it, and that not in the highest repute. Certainly the constitution of our metropolitan municipality is at once an anomaly of, and a disgrace to, the age. And it must be not a little galling to the pride of Londoners, that they are represented in France by a corporation so little respected at home. Apart from this, the occasion seems to have been one of deep interest, and, let us hope, of great significance for the future. The French people have played "mine host" most munificently, and with a good taste which, in such matters, never fails them. The speeches which followed the banquet at the *Hôtel de Ville* were brief, few, and admirably to the point; that of Lord Granville exciting rapturous applause. This mutual interchange of courtesies must operate to strengthen the ties of international friendship, and, believing this, we hail it as a harbinger and auxiliary of the cause of Peace.

Parliament has been busy in winding up the affairs of the session, and, as has been lately customary, Government has exhibited, just before the prorogation, a disposition to do the bidding of Church authorities, greatly to the disadvantage of its own character, and to the disgust of its more independent supporters. The close of the session has been delayed by the Episcopal and Capitular Estates Bill, a measure affecting the rights of those holding leases under ecclesiastical lordship, to which some of the most ardent friends of the Church, as well as the most earnest Church reformers, plead serious objections. Here, however, Lord John is deaf to reason; he sticks to his measure with the utmost pertinacity; and seems determined, at any amount of hurry, to force it through its several stages. Whether he will ultimately succeed would, perhaps, be doubtful in any case affecting merely public interests; but as this case involves the convenience of bishops and chapters, it may be taken for granted that he will not allow his intentions to be frustrated by trifles. Two or three other bills, under sanitary pretences, are being shovelled

through Parliament with indecent haste. We have not yet examined their purport and details, but be they what they may, they ought not to have been delayed until the period of the session, in which, if they pass at all, they must pass without the formality of investigation.

The Ecclesiastical Titles Bill has at length become the law of the land, not without the record of a strong protest against it by a few dissentient peers. What practical fruit it will bear in Ireland we have a foretaste of in the Limerick election. Lord Arundel and Surrey has been returned to Parliament again, not now as the nominee of the Duke, his father, but of a Roman Catholic bishop and his clergy. Their narrow-minded but imperious dictates he evinces a predisposition to carry out to the very letter, and it is much to be feared that, at the next general election, Ireland, under the influence of the priesthood, will return a swarm of members to the House of Commons, distinguished for nothing but their bigotry and servility. It will be found in the end, we suspect, that priestism, whether Roman or Anglican, is the only thing that has gained an accession of strength from the late panic occasioned by the Papal rescript.

A few paragraphs strung together in another part of our paper awaken in us the hope that tenant-farmers are beginning at last to cherish a spirit of self-reliance, and to see the direction in which lies the proper remedy for the evils under which they suffer. They have been used by the landlords as a stepping-stone to political objects, and Protectionist leaders, under pretence of concern for the interests of the cultivators of the soil, have played their own game of ambition, and left their deluded followers in the lurch. The agriculturists are accordingly opening communications with Radical reformers, and, in the course of another year or two, we have little doubt that they will become the most anxious advocates of retrenchment, economy, and peace. Perhaps, too, they will see their interest in throwing off the heavy incumbrance of a State Church.

The Wesleyan Conference exhibits this year the same despotic spirit as ever—the same determination to resist all attempts at compromise, and the same recklessness and cruelty in dealing with those of its members who hesitate to endorse all the instances of its waywardness. Dr. Bunting, weighed down by the infirmities of age, resigns his post, but the character of the body remains what it was—proudly even to ferocity. Dr. Beaumont and Mr. Walton have been degraded, for no reason that we can discover but a moderate liberality of opinion. All overtures made for mutual consultation, with a view to peace, by the Reforming party, have been summarily rejected. No surrender is still the watchword; but this high position is not maintained without that kind of loss which the Conference will most feel. There is a sad deficiency this year, both as relates to men and money. Members are falling off by thousands, and subscriptions for Wesleyan purposes are showing a corresponding diminution. Our abbreviated account of the Conference, for the substance of which we are indebted to the *Wesleyan Times*, will be read with interest by most of our readers.

If we were to notice foreign events according to the impression they are likely to produce, we should be disposed to give the preference to a book which has been issued simultaneously in Paris and London during the past week—subject, "The Restoration,"—author, Alphonse Lamartine. It may most appropriately be termed M. Lamartine's contribution to the Peace Congress. The prominent hero in the book is, of course, Napoleon—and, with no little courage as well as ability and truthfulness, the poetical historian dissects, with a master's hand, the character of this great idol of his countrymen—strips him of the glory which has, in their eyes, hitherto enshrined the man, and shows him to have been great chiefly in the development of a monstrous selfishness. In the power of producing moral impressions upon his countrymen, M. Lamartine is, perhaps, without a rival. The wide-spread popularity of his writings enables him to sow broadcast the seeds of truth in the minds of thousands who could not be reached by other means. Happy responsibility! How few upon whom it devolves so worthily recognise and fulfil it! It is an encouraging spectacle to see him who once saved his country by personal heroism, now rising aloft above the mists of prejudice, and the false glare of national sentiment, to become a teacher of just principles to his fellow-countrymen. It has been said that Lamartine's "History of the Girondists" was one of the main causes of the revolution of 1848. May we not hope that his "Restoration" may be the harbinger of a brighter era in the history of France—when the whole military system shall be exploded as detrimental to the liberty and happiness of mankind.

In Italy and Germany still prevail that unnatural quietude which tells of the dungeon or precedes the tempest. The monstrous oppression of Italian rulers seems to have had the effect of drilling the

people into patient fortitude, and uniting them as one man in a common sentiment of patriotism, which has its fountain head in London. They are literally "biding their time." All the provocatives that Ferdinand the False, or Pius the Infatuated, or Radetzki the Unfeeling, can offer, scarcely produce an audible response. But in the midst of this seeming quiet, we hear of the ceaseless military activity of Austria in occupying every strong position, and strengthening its armies throughout the Italian Peninsula. There has been talk of disagreements between the Pope and French Government—in our eyes likely to lead to no practical result. Louis Napoleon, on the eve of a fresh Presidential election, dare take no step to the prejudice of the Pope and his thousands of clergy scattered through every department of France—ever ready electioneering agents in behalf of the Papal power.

The retrograde policy of the German government provokes even the remonstrances of the *Times*, which journal, by the way, is more and more forsaking the cause of absolutism; as the rat leaves the sinking ship. Of course the petty German princes were not likely to lag far behind the greater sovereigns in asserting their "right divine to govern wrong." One after another they have been firing off their little popguns with a more than imperial parade and offensiveness. To "handcuffed" Hesse Cassel has been reserved the saddest experience of this bitter reverse, not only in the exaltation of the felonious Hassenpflug—a man convicted before a Prussian court of embezzlement—but in the trial and condemnation by Bavarian officers of six administrators of the law, who had the intrepidity to maintain their impartiality rather than truckle to a brutal sovereign. The spectacle will form a bright and instructive page in the history of modern times. Talk of the crimes of the people! The crimes, murders, cruelties, and perjuries of titled ruffianism and despotic sovereigns, who do their best to

"Shut the gates of mercy on mankind"

crowd upon us in numbers that oppress our very souls with sadness and indignation, and appal us at the bare thought of the future of Europe.

But we have now come to the beginning of the end. Bankrupt Austria, compelled by the pressure upon it at all points to increase rather than reduce its enormous armaments, once more strives to obtain a loan, but the eyes even of Austrian capitalists are open to the abyss on which the empire is standing, and they hold back from the dangerous speculation. No wonder that there is already a talk of a forced loan, and no wonder that we hear of the immediate absorption and secretion of the greater part of the metallic currency that finds its way into circulation.

Colonial advices inform us of the continued agitation of the Clergy Reserves question in Canada, and of Ecclesiastical Endowments in Australia—in both countries with the ultimate prospect of their extinction.

BREAKING UP AND GOING AWAY.

AYE! 'tis even so! "The longest night," says the old proverb, "will be overtaken by dawn." All earthly things, sooner or later, come to an end—and, happily for all parties, Parliamentary Sessions are no exception. That of 1851 is over—its term will formally close on Friday, when the cream-coloured horses will draw their Royal Mistress to the New Palace at Westminster to pronounce a ministerial eulogium on the diligence, wisdom, and liberality of both branches of the Legislature, and dismiss wearied members to their homes. Another session has passed away under Whig guidance, and the task devolves upon us of writing its epitaph. Oh for a pen to do justice to its character! Oh for the power of discoursing eloquently on small things, and of casting a halo of glory around—nothing. Can it not be done? Let us try.

The session of 1851, we may imagine some future Macaulay to write, opened in February under circumstances of extraordinary peril for England. In the autumn of the preceding year, the Roman pontiff had ventured upon an act of aggression the unparalleled audacity of which threw the whole country into a fever of alarm and indignation. Acting on the assumption commonly put forward by the Popes of Rome, he mapped out the kingdom into ecclesiastical districts, and appointed a hierarchy to superintend them, upon whom he conferred titles derived from some place in each of the respective sees. It was impossible not to see in this last feature of the aggression, namely, the creation of new episcopal titles, a deadly blow aimed at the very vitals of Great Britain—at her national independence, her constitutional monarchy, her Protestantism, her very Christianity. It is not to be wondered at, therefore, that the Pope's rescript had produced general and intense excitement. The Premier expressed his astonishment in writing. The bishops and clergy mutually addressed each other, bewailed their common danger, and vowed eternal fidelity. The public press was literally saturated with the

subject. Every county met, resolved, and petitioned. Every considerable town and parish did the same. All eyes were directed to Parliament, the assembling of which at the usual time was awaited by some with eager hopes, by others with gloomy fears, by all with impatience.

The fourth of February arrived at last, and the session was opened by the Queen in person. The importance of the crisis was rightly appreciated—the nature of the work to be done distinctly discerned. Parliament did not waste its time and energies in any futile attempt to erase the newly appointed ecclesiastical districts from the map of Great Britain, or to put down the Roman hierarchy. It wisely flew at the titles, as constituting at once the offence and the danger, forbade their assumption under any pretence whatever, and attached penalties to the use of them. This great and patriotic task, however, was not done without ample and solemn deliberation. It occupied the Legislature, almost exclusively, from February till August. To this all other public business was made to give place—in presence of this, all needed reforms were suspended. With infinite pains and perseverance the glorious enterprise was proceeded with, and, in spite of every difficulty, was at last crowned with success. As the handful of Greeks at Thermopylæ saved their country, so did Lord John Russell and his faithful band of supporters save the Crown, the people, and the religion of England, from Roman invasion. This is the one characteristic of the session 1851—this its claim on the grateful and admiring remembrance of posterity. It delivered us from the calamity of a Roman hierarchy wearing titles similar to those enjoyed by Anglican bishops.

And here we will dismiss our imaginary historian with the single observation that he has made the most of a very insignificant subject. Well! Parliament has done so likewise. The fruit of the session is the Ecclesiastical Titles Assumption Act—for such it must now be described. As a nation, we are thus much better than we were before the Houses met, upwards of six months ago, that Dr. Wiseman cannot sign himself Archbishop of Westminster, without incurring the liability of a £100 fine, and that his suffragan bishops are under a like restriction. Their offices they retain—their sees they retain—their ecclesiastical authority, and their sacerdotal influence they retain—but their titles are wrested from them. To gain this advantage over Rome, we have had a three months' panic, and a wasted session. Surely Rome ought to be gratified with the costly national homage we have done to her ancient *prestige*. The eagle which is content with striking a single feather from his quarry, glorifies the victim he had intended to lay low. How supremely ridiculous the whole affair will look ten years hence, we need not stay to conjecture—more especially if, in the interval, the *Papedom* should disappear altogether.

Can nothing else be said of the session 1851? Yes, a few things. It has abolished the Window Tax—it has finely exposed the episcopal bench—it has doomed Smithfield Market—and it has bequeathed a large legacy of good intentions to its successor. The rest, if we except a trifling Chancery Reform, is "leather and prunella"—faction fights got up to delude impatient partisans—ministerial crises beginning and ending in smoke—resolutions never meant to be acted upon—select committees busied in the manufacture of blue books—reports by which Government will not be guided—useful looking bills which it never intended to carry—and all sorts of independent motions made to ventilate all sorts of crotchets, and some questions of real importance. Anything more? Yes! estimates much as usual, thickly spotted with jobs, and carried in the teeth of the most reasonable and urgent remonstrances. All this, however, is mere garnish and condiment—the dish of the session has been "roast bull."

We have already alluded to the habit in which the House of Commons indulged, this session beyond most others, of drawing bills payable twelve months after date, or, in other words, of engaging to do a number of good things next session. We do not account for this by the absorption of time in the passage of the Ecclesiastical Titles Bill, but rather by the reasonable expectation that some time next year there will be a dissolution of Parliament. Honourable members are conscious that the time is now rapidly drawing nigh when they will have to face their constituents, to give in an account of their proceedings, and to receive their reward in the shape of re-election or rejection. It is, indeed, very questionable whether the Government will be able to carry any single reform previously to the assembling of a new Parliament. The next year, like the present, will probably be a barren one, but from a different cause. The Reform Bill of the Whigs is not likely to be carried by the present House, and, hence, an appeal to the people will become necessary. Extraordinary liberality in words, under such circumstances, is just what Whig statesmanship has taught us to expect, and duly to appreciate. We set down these indications of the present session as little worth—we can hardly

class them amongst our gains. Parliament, in obedience to a loud outcry, has snubbed the Pope, and, having done so, they are "breaking up and going away."

TWISTING BONDS OF BROTHERHOOD.

THERE has been a great display during the last two or three weeks of what we may call the enthusiasm of philanthropy. It is a sentiment different from the zeal of religious belief, or the ardour of personal affection, yet combines the elements of both. It must have for a basis faith in some great subjective truths—but those truths may be so few and simple, as are expressed in the words, God is the Father of all men. It cannot pretend to universalize the private relations of kindred and friendship, but it does profess to recognise analogous obligations, and to cultivate a corresponding disposition. It adds hope to faith and charity—it actually looks for a future such as would result from the universal reception of its dogmas and sentiments. It has activities, as well as ideas and expectations. It organizes for public practical purposes—it is not only a propaganda but an agitation—it seeks sometimes to reach its ends by a straight line of continuous efforts; sometimes to approach them by the unsuspected path of indirect influences; sometimes to compass them round with a circle of all-comprehensive agencies. It is strictly a peculiarity of modern society. It is the offspring by direct descent of Christianity—but, like it, could only be born into the world in due time. It was when the sermon on the Mount, and the speech on Mar's Hill were delivered—it could only be the thing we are contemplating in an age of steam-ships and printing-presses.

The League of Universal brotherhood—the fourth annual meeting of which we report to-day at considerable length—is a conspicuous embodiment of this spirit. Its very name singles it out for ridicule as a collection of the weakest sentimentalists—and its programme or declaratory resolution subjects it to the additional prejudice of aspiring to realize the half-dozen Utopias in search of which as many individual enterprises are afloat. It may be that in its public displays there may be sometimes a leaning to the ludicrous, as well as an aspiring after the sublime; though we should pity, and should have little respect for, or trust in, the man who did not feel his moral nature freshened up and exhilarated by coming in contact with such an assembly as that of Wednesday last—who was not moved to earnest sympathy much more than to sarcastic smiles. And as for impracticalness—if practical common sense be manifested in the adaptation of likely means to worthy ends, what more so than the Olive Leaf scheme—which is simply the publication of articles in all the principal journals of Europe to dissuade people from ever again going to war? The method is sublime in its natural and simple forcefulness.

So, in a yet more eminent degree, with the Ocean Penny Postage proposal. It originated with the author of the League, and its promotion was a principal object contemplated in forming that organization. It has been five years before the public mind, and has received the favourable consideration of men of all parties. It has risen from a question of sentiment to one of commercial interest. It is fairly carried beyond the application of the epithet "romantic." It awaits only the convenience of politicians. A committee of eminent men of different nations—including a representative of even Austria—is engaged in smoothing the way to it. It will probably be adopted, or a step made towards it, as a supplement to, and fruit of, the international civilities of the Great Exhibition. But it must not be forgotten that it belongs to the philanthropists. It was they who devised and developed it—shielded it from indifference and ridicule, moved the country to petition for and anticipate it. It is a man who loves and labours for his kind who conceived the happy thought, banded together the young men and maidens of England and America to help in realizing it, and has demonstrated the certainty of its self-payment. We may spare ourselves the pains of going over the calculations. A cursory glance at the geographical distribution of our race, or the portions of it who read and write letters—a moment's reflection on facts patent to all, and on the instincts of our common nature—and the sum, though there be no arithmetical signs, is wrought out. We may indulge in glowing anticipations of the working of a universal penny post. We may fancy the ocean threaded with lines of intercourse from shore to shore, along which the electric current of intelligence is perpetually playing—steam-ships ever on their trackless path, the white smoke of one always visible to the look-out of the other, and bags of pennypost letters on board every boat. We may imagine the messages that will run along those lines, and follow them to their destinations—the homes of the anxious father and the adventurous emigrant sons laid side by side; disjointed friendships knit together afresh from different hemispheres; the retail grocer of London,

and the coffee-grower of Ceylon bartering without the intervention of a colonial broker; the Birmingham workman corresponding with his brother artificer in Paris. We may see the international sentiment that would arise from this intercourse, and unite the sea-divided peoples like the atmosphere above them. Every interest of humanity must thrive under such an economy. Especially and equally must peace and freedom be the gainers. It would be next to impossible to engage in war two nations, every inhabitant of each of which receives two letters in a year from the inhabitant of the other country, and replies to them. Great must be the interest, intense the emotion, indubitable the necessity that would win his consent to a stoppage of his trade or a violence to his affection. The one would ask the other, Why are our Governments going to fight? and rarely would the answer be satisfactory. Freedom would not be less advantaged. There could be no wholesale letter-detaining or letter-opening, if letters were delivered for a penny. Austrian citizens would be served with the circular addresses of Hungarian committees by every morning's post. French electors would be appealed to, by personal remonstrance, to remember Italy at the ballot-box. Americans would have no peace while a slave was within her borders. England would be open to the reproachful or admiring glances of friends and rivals. Let her hasten to forestall their gratitude, by proffering at once, to all, this bond of brotherhood.

THE QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE REGISTRAR-GENERAL just issued—comprising the births and deaths registered by 2,189 registrars, in all the districts of England, during the spring quarter ending June 30, 1851; and the marriages in more than 12,000 churches or chapels, 2,869 registered places of worship unconnected with the Established Church, and 623 Superintendent Registrars' offices, in the quarter that ended March 31, 1851—shows a great continued increase of marriages and births. The mortality is near the average. The winter quarter, including the months of January, February, and March, has always fewer marriages than any other quarter of the year. The marriages in the winter quarter of 1851 were, however, 32,619—the largest number ever registered in that season of any year; exceeding by 8,172 (one-third) the marriages in the winter quarter of 1831; by 4,190 the marriages in the winter quarter of 1841; and by 2,194 the marriages in the winter quarter of 1850. The number of births registered in the quarter amounted to 169,128; which is more than have been registered in any preceding quarter, and exceeds by nearly 30,000 the births registered in the corresponding quarter of 1841. The births in the year 1851 already amount to 316,812. The increase is distributed over nearly all the divisions of England, but is greatest in London, in Yorkshire, and in the northern counties. 99,639 deaths were registered in the quarter. The deaths in the corresponding quarter of 1850 were 93,005; and 102,143 in the corresponding quarter of 1849, when cholera was in the kingdom. The health of London exhibits no improvement. The deaths out of 2,361,640 living were 13,096; which exceeds the deaths in the corresponding June quarter of the preceding year by 1,865, and are 88 more than were registered in 1849; 209 persons, chiefly children, died of small-pox, 495 of measles, 169 of scarlatina, and 734 of hooping-cough.

THE EPISTLE FROM THE YEARLY MEETING OF THE SOCIETY OF FRIENDS has just been printed. Besides fervent exhortations to personal religion, and some remarks on points of discipline, the epistle alludes to the ecclesiastical exaction to which the society, in common with Dissenters generally, are exposed; and by which its members have suffered to the amount of £8,200 during the last year. On the subject of slavery it is said:—

Our correspondence with our dear friends in Ireland and on the continent of America has been continued as heretofore; and we have again highly prized this mode of intercourse. The subjects of the slave-trade and slavery continue to form an interesting feature in our transatlantic communications. Our sympathy has been awakened for our brethren in the United States in their peculiarly trying position, with warm desires that they may be strengthened, in meekness and boldness, to uphold our well-known testimony on these subjects. At this enlightened period of the world, to live under a government and amongst a people who profess the religion of our blessed Saviour, and at the same time uphold and strengthen by law the system of negro slavery, must necessarily bring the Christian mind into deep sorrow. We commiserate the degraded and suffering condition of the enslaved; we feel much for our dear friends who are brought into immediate contact with this state of society, and we feel in brotherly love for the inhabitants of that widely extended and rapidly rising country, who are more or less implicated in the sin of slavery. We should rejoice to hear of the immediate and peaceable termination of this iniquitous system; earnest are our desires that it may please him who in his love has created all men, and who, as the Almighty and all-wise parent of the universe, has bestowed upon the slave natural and inalienable rights of which he is unjustly deprived, rapidly to advance the coming of the day when justice and mercy shall so prevail in the councils of all governments, that slavery shall utterly cease, not only in the United States of America, but throughout the nations of the earth.

Lord Stanley has left England for India, where his lordship will remain until the approach of the next session of Parliament. The Earl of Derby is confined to his room by a severe attack of gout.

THE MIRROR OF PARLIAMENT.

PETITIONS PRESENTED.

Attorneys' Certificates, for the repeal of duty on, 3.
Coroners Bill, in favour of, 2.
Crystal Palace, for the retention of, 31.
against, 4.
Education (Ireland) against the present system of, 4.
Episcopal and Capitular Estates Bill, against, 5.
Newspapers, for the abolition of burdens on, 1.
Parish church-yards, that they may be open to Dissenting ministers, .

BILLS PRESENTED AND READ A FIRST TIME.

Ballot Bill.
Episcopal and Capitular Estates Management Bill.
General Board of Health (No. 4) Bill.
Canterbury Association Bill.
Nuisances Removal and Diseases Prevention Bill.
Charitable Trusts Bill.

BILLS READ A SECOND TIME.

General Board of Health (No. 4) Bill.
Episcopal and Capitular Estates Bill.
Canterbury Association Bill.

BILLS READ A THIRD TIME.

Medical Charities (Ireland) Bill.
Coal-whippers (for the Port of London) Bill.
Steam Navigation Bill.
Metropolitan Sewers Bill.
Lunatics (India) Bill.
Collection of Fines (Ireland) Bill.
Metropolitan Interments Bill.
Attorneys' and Solicitors' Regulation Bill.
General Board of Health (No. 3) Bill.
Church Building Acts Amendment Bill.
Petty Sessions (Ireland) Bill.
General Board of Health (No. 4) Bill.

DEBATES.

CHURCH BUILDING ACTS AMENDMENT BILL.

In committee on this bill on Wednesday, in the House of Commons, there was considerable discussion on the first clause, by which the Church Commissioners were authorized to allot sittings to the poor of the parish. The balance of opinion was decidedly against the clause. Ministers did not strenuously defend it; suggestions were made with a view of modifying its provisions; but ultimately the clause was struck out, without a division.

On the 9th clause, the committee divided upon the motion of Mr. HEADLAM, to drop the words exempting grants or endowments for a repair fund from the operation of the Mortmain Acts, with the addition of a proviso, that nothing in the bill should give validity to any endowment which would be void under those acts. The SOLICITOR-GENERAL declared that no new principle was introduced, only a reasonable application of a principle already existing. The committee divided, and rejected Mr. Headlam's amendment by 49 to 19.

Mr. FREWEN moved that a clause be inserted, setting apart the revenues of any benefice in which there were upwards of forty persons, but no church, for the purpose of building a church, and providing that a room might be licensed for Divine service. After some discussion, and opposition from Ministers, the reading of the clause was carried by 40 to 37. The SOLICITOR-GENERAL renewed his objections on the motion that the clause be added; and then, after some conversation, it was negatived, without a division.

The preamble was agreed to, and the bill passed through the committee.

On Friday, on bringing up the report, a short debate arose upon a clause proposed by the SOLICITOR-GENERAL, authorizing the bishop, upon or after the avoidance of a benefice having a population of forty, and an income of £150, where there has been no church for ten years, to cause a church to be provided out of the profits of the benefice, which was ultimately negatived.

METROPOLITAN INTERMENTS.

On Thursday, in the House of Lords, Lord MONTAGUE, referring to the Metropolitan Interments Act of last session, complained that no step had been taken to prevent intramural interments. The Earl of SHAFTESBURY entered into a long explanation of the steps taken by the Board, to show that the delay was not theirs. They had been stopped in the outset by the difficulty of raising money. The Board foresaw that, and demanded, on its original plan, a Commission with permanent existence and full control over all funerals. That was altered by the Government; and on those alterations had arisen the doubt as to the securities. He must say, in defence of his two colleagues—Mr. Chadwick and Dr. Southwood Smith—that more diligent, upright, and intelligent men he had never known. The Earl of CARLISLE assured his noble friend, that the Government generally were most anxious for the success of the measure. After some further conversation, the subject dropped.

On the same day (Thursday), the Lower House went into committee on the Metropolitan Interments Bill. On the first clause, authorizing the advance of £137,000, Mr. OSBORNE inquired whether the Board of Health would not apply for more money next year. The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said, the important question was, not whether they would ask for it, but whether they would get it [a laugh]. He admitted that the present system was a bad one; but, until they had a better, let them not refuse the Board the means of doing what, if not essential to the public health, was at all events desirable. Mr. BELL objected to the vote, because it converted the Board of Health into a joint-stock speculative company of undertakers. Mr. OSBORNE said he knew it was useless to divide the committee, but he entered his protest against the bill, as having the ugly appearance of a job. The several clauses and the preamble were then suffered to pass; but, on the motion for reporting the bill, the committee divided—42 against 7;

showing that the thinness of the House barely allowed of a division.

The bill was read a second time, in the House of Lords, on Monday, on the motion of Earl CARLISLE. The Bishop of London took occasion to urge the claim of the London clergy, who were almost entirely dependent on burial fees, to compensation, as the practice of intramural interment was gradually abolished. The right rev. prelate also paid a high tribute of praise to the services rendered by the Earl of Carlisle to the cause of sanitary reform. Earl GREY thought that the clergy had an undoubted right to compensation. The House, however, had better suspend its judgment, on the general efficiency of the Board of Health, till some papers, that had been moved for by Lord Harrowby, were laid before it.

EPISCOPAL AND CAPITULAR ESTATES.

On Thursday, on the motion for the second reading of the Episcopal and Capitular Estates Management (No. 2) Bill, Colonel SIBTHORP moved, that it be read a second time that day three months; protesting against proceeding with a bill of so great importance, which had been placed in the hands of members only that morning, with so small an attendance, with grouse-shooting approaching, and Goodwood races on. The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER entered into some explanations respecting this (No. 2) bill, and pleaded that it was permissive only. Several honourable members recommended its postponement, but Lord PALMERSTON suggested, that it should be allowed to go into committee, for the purpose of receiving any modifications of the details. Upon a division, the amendment was negatived by 45 against 34, and the bill was read a second time.

On Friday, the motion for going into committee was strongly approved of by Sir B. HALL, who said the noble lord must be labouring under a severe attack of episcopophobia if he persisted in pressing the bill at this period of the session. Lord JOHN RUSSELL could not see any objection to further considering a measure the principles of which had been canvassed in the Upper House. Lord D. STUART supported his colleague, and other church-reforming members took the same side. After twice dividing a house of about eighty members, the bill was postponed till Monday.

On Monday, the House accordingly went into committee on the bill. Upon the first clause, empowering ecclesiastical corporations, with the approval of the Church Estates Commissioners, to sell, enfranchise, or exchange Church lands, or to purchase the interests of lessees, the SOLICITOR-GENERAL moved, after the words, "Church Estates Commissioners," to add, "who shall pay due regard to the just and reasonable claims of the present holders of land, under lease or otherwise, arising from the long-continued practice of renewal." This amendment provoked a long discussion, in the course of which Mr. CARDWELL observed that these words totally changed the principle of the bill, reversing the policy recommended by the Lords' Committee; and Sir J. GRANHAM said the importance of the subject was too great, and the period of the session too advanced, to permit the further progress of this bill, especially in its present form, since to a power given the Church Estates Commissioners to sell was now added a power to consider claims of lessees, which would involve a vast amount of property. Lord JOHN RUSSELL said the whole question resolved itself into this—whether nothing beyond those claims which could be enforced in a court of law or equity should be granted in any case to lessees, or whether the Estates Commissioners should have the power at least of considering claims that were just and reasonable. The Committee at length divided upon a motion by Colonel SIBTHORP, that the Chairman report progress, which was negatived by 58 against 20. Two clauses were added to the bill—one proposed by Mr. Carter, making half-yearly reports to Parliament obligatory on the commissioners—another, by Mr. Cayley, limiting the authority of the bill to three years from the present time.

QUESTIONS OF FOREIGN POLICY.

On Monday evening, Lord PALMERSTON, in reply to questions by Mr. Urquhart, gave explanations respecting Don Pacifico—the relations between Buenos Ayres and France and England—the projected railroad in Egypt—a supposed communication from the Court of Vienna (which the noble lord declared to be a pure invention), regarding a proposition from the Court of Rome, for substituting a mixed Austrian and Neapolitan garrison at Rome for the French army of occupation—and, lastly, a supposed application of the Court of Vienna for the expulsion of foreigners resident in this country. Upon the latter point, the noble lord observed that there were Governments which looked with some degree of anxiety to the residence of certain foreigners in this country, but nothing which amounted to an application for their expulsion had been made; and if there had been, the answer was obvious—that the law of this country gave no power to the Government to expel foreigners, so long as they acted in obedience thereto.

Some time after midnight, Lord D. STUART moved for a list of the memorials to the Queen or Foreign Office on behalf of the Hungarian refugees; and expressed a hope that the noble lord would be able to give the house such information as to satisfy them that his efforts on behalf of those brave men were likely, in the course of a few weeks, to be crowned with the desired success. Lord Palmerston promised the required information; and added that the long detention of these captives was entirely inconsistent with that independent action which it was the object of the English and French Governments to enable the Sultan to pursue. Her Majesty's Government

had not ceased to use all friendly means to induce the Sultan to put an end to the captivity of the remaining prisoners, and they had received the most distinct assurance that they would be set at liberty, and he had no reason to believe that that assurance would not be carried out.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE HOUSE OF LORDS has transacted a great deal of business, with a little discussion. On Thursday, the Charitable Trusts Bill was read a third time and passed, after some observations upon the delay that had occurred in bringing forward the measure, and the indecorum of sending down a bill of ninety clauses to the Commons within four days of the prorogation. The Court of Chancery, and Judicial Committee Bill, was read a second time without opposition; and several other bills advanced a stage. On Friday, the royal assent was given by commission to the Ecclesiastical Titles Bill, and forty others, public and private. The Court of Chancery and Judicial Committee Bill was subsequently read a third time and passed, and the Medical Charities (Ireland) Bill passed through committee. The same day, and on Saturday, a number of minor measures were pushed through. On Monday, the Patent Law Amendment Bill passed through committee.

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS has despatched an amount of business that can only be indicated by the names of measures got rid of, beside the discussions noticed above. On Wednesday, the Patent Law amendment bill passed through committee; as did also the New Zealand Settlements Bill, and the Petty Sessions (Ireland) Bill. On Thursday, the Metropolitan Sewers Bill was read a third time and passed, after a protest from Sir B. HALL, Mr. WAKLEY, and Mr. OSBORNE. The Law of Evidence Amendment Bill was read a third time, and with some amendments proposed by the ATTORNEY-GENERAL, was passed. The General Board of Health (No. 3) Bill passed through committee, after some conversation respecting the town of Worthing; Mr. GEACH making the somewhat strange remark, that if they (the House) waited for the consent of a majority of rate-payers before they legislated, nothing would ever be done. On Friday, the New Zealand Settlements Bill was read a third time and passed, after a protest from Mr. VERNON SMITH against dog-days' legislation. The County Courts Further Extension Bill was considered in committee, and several clauses added; one, on the motion of the ATTORNEY-GENERAL, increasing the maximum salaries of a judge and a clerk, respectively, to £1,500 and £700. The Nuisances Removal and Diseases Bill went through committee, after a protest from Mr. HENLEY against being called upon to sanction schemes of the Board of Health, of the nature of which they knew nothing. In the evening, Sir J. PAKINGTON moved a resolution to permit British Sugar-refiners to refine in bond; and Mr. WILSON had risen to speak in reply, when it was found that only thirty-seven members were present. On Saturday, the House sat for an hour; Lord JOHN RUSSELL intimated that it would be impossible to proceed this session with the Charitable Trusts Bill, which had come down from the Lords.

METROPOLIS WATER SUPPLY.—The Sheriffs of London appeared at the bar of the House of Commons, on Thursday, with a petition against the Government Water Bill. On the motion of Mr. W. COWPER, resolutions were the next day agreed to, giving to the promoters of the suspended Water Company Bills liberty to proceed next session, at the stage at which they have now been stopped.

HIGHLAND DESTITUTION AND EVICTIONS.—Mr. COWAN has presented a petition from the committee appointed by the last General Assembly of the Free Church of Scotland, on this subject; objecting to the bill for facilitating emigration from the distressed districts, because it contemplated no provision for the settlement of the people abroad, or for the permanent improvement of the population remaining behind; and, also, expressing a fear that the funds to be placed at the command of proprietors would be expended to effect compulsory and baneful clearances.

RETENTION OF THE CRYSTAL PALACE.—On Monday, Lord J. RUSSELL read at the bar of the House of Commons her Majesty's reply to the address of the House praying that the Crystal Palace might be preserved until the 1st of May—to the effect that it would be necessary to consider carefully the engagements of the Royal Commissioners, and that her Majesty would direct an inquiry into various matters of detail, which must be ascertained before a decision could be come to upon the subject.

THE "OLIVE LEAF" IN RUSSIA.—The Morning Advertiser, noticing the League of Brotherhood Bazaar—held during three days of last week at Radley's Hotel, and which has yielded above £150 to the funds—and the "Olive Leaf" movement, adds:—"We are told, on reliable authority, that Elihu Burritt drew up an 'Olive Leaf,' couched in mild terms, and forwarded it to the Government organ at St. Petersburg, requesting the editor to publish it in his columns. The editor was willing, but then there was the censor. The functionary shook his head; but, strange to say, rejected the 'Olive Leaf'—not because of its principles, but because of its studied mildness of language! He said, 'Let Mr. Burritt write a spirited article on the subject, and then you may insert it.' That is, of course, subject to his revision; so that it would seem, that in Russia the censor of the press has the power to reject articles, not only on account of objectionable politics, but actually because of deficiency of literary or general pertinency. It is curious to speculate on the effects of a similar censorship in England."

THE EXHIBITION ENTERTAINMENTS AT PARIS.

On Friday morning the invited of the municipality of Paris—upwards of one thousand in number—assembled at the London-bridge terminus of the South-Eastern Railway, on which three trains had been provided; those of the visitors immediately connected with the Exhibition being furnished with free tickets. The company's arrangements appear to have been anything but happy. Much struggling was experienced in getting to the carriages; and then passengers found themselves separated from their luggage, which led in the sequel to a woful mishap. The passage to Boulogne was fraught with the usual discomforts—amidst which the Chinese mandarin, Keying, was conspicuous for suffering and resignation. Passports and custom-house searching were alike dispensed with at Boulogne, and a handsome dejeuner was provided. To this kind entertainment ample justice was done, and speeches of a complimentary and international character followed, in which Dr. Lyon Playfair and the Lord Mayor took part on behalf of England, while the chairman of the railway and the chief municipal authority of Boulogne answered on behalf of France. While peaceful sentiments were being exchanged within doors, a very neat bit of finesse was successfully practised without. On the opposite side of the station a train was drawn up, evidently about to start for Paris, and this the most pushing spirits, who wished to be in at everything, hastened to occupy. As soon as they were all seated and the doors locked, a short empty train suddenly appeared on the near line of rails, and at the same moment the chief guests took possession of it, and were, without an instant's delay, hurrying at express speed to Paris. Great was the indignation and dismay of several aldermen and other magnates at thus being left behind by their civic chief.

At Amiens there was more wine and biscuits, and a reception by the National Guard. It was nine o'clock before the first detachment reached Paris; and then the Lord Mayor was driven to the Hôtel de Ville by a secluded path—thus disappointing the sight-seers, who lined the direct route, and whose notions of "le Grande Maire" were of the most inflated nature. There had existed a general impression that the aldermen were a kind of body-guard to the Lord Mayor, and would appear in some ancient military costume—buff suit of Cromwell's soldiery or the more gay and romantic attire of our beef-eaters.

Great was the demand for beds—great the dismay next morning on the discovery that a large portion of the luggage had not arrived. All day the anguish continued, and not a few who intended to have shone in civic costume at the evening's banquet, were fain to borrow of their hosts ill-fitting articles of attire. The evening entertainment at the Hôtel de Ville is described as one of surpassing magnificence. One of "our own correspondents" to a morning paper speaks of—

A splendour not unfit to be compared with that which Moore describes the Peri as seeing from the gates of Paradise. Huge folding doors were suddenly thrown open at two different points, and, like a tide, the hungry throng of guests poured into an immense hall, over which innumerable chandeliers and candelabra spread a perfect flood of light, and which, with its long rows of tables, arrayed in the highest festive style, produced an effect unusually striking and grand. Everybody took his seat without noise or confusion, only a few places being reserved for the principal guests. In the centre of the hall, on one side, sat the Prefect, having Monsignor Garibaldi, the Pope's Nuncio, on his right, and the Marquis of Normanby on his left, while the President of the Assembly was his *vis-à-vis*, and beside him sat Lord Granville and M. Fould. On the other side of the hall, and facing the Prefect, was M. Lanquetin, President of the Municipal Commission, supported by the Lord Mayor, who had his usual show of livery servants behind him, while the Sheriffs and the members of his suite were placed near him. Among our own countrymen, besides Earl Granville, we observed Sir Thomas Baring, Mr. Barry, Mr. Gibson, the Chairman of the East India Company, the Governor of the Bank of England, Mr. Cubitt (President of the Institution of Civil Engineers), Mr. Gott, Mr. Cole, Mr. Dilke, Dr. Lyon Playfair, Mr. Scott Russell, Mr. Digby Wyatt, Mr. Edgar Bowring, Sir Stafford Northcote, Lord Gough, Holland, Wharfedale, Ebrington, Albemarle; the Chief Magistrates of Dublin, Glasgow, Manchester, Birmingham, and Leeds; the London Aldermen,—Sir James Duke, Bart., M.P., Sidney, M.P., Hooper, Sir R. W. Carden, Wire, Salomons, M.P., Wilson, Moon, and Challis. Alderman Farebrother, unable to leave his judicial duties as City magistrate sitting this week, was represented by his partner, Mr. Clark. There were also several Deputy-Lieutenants of London, in their absurd military uniforms, and some Middlesex magistrates. Among the Commissioners were Mr. Baring, M.P., and Mr. Cobden, M.P., Mr. R. L. Chance, the proprietor of those vast glassworks, near Birmingham, which produced the material of Mr. Paxton's Crystal Palace; Mr. Paxton himself; Mr. Fox, the contractor; Mr. Owen Jones, the tasteful designer of the interior decorations; and many other gentlemen to whose labours and talents the perfect arrangements of the Exhibition are owing. Sheriff Sir G. E. Hodgkinson, and Under-Sheriffs Law and Ellis, were also present.

The dinner and wines are described as beyond all praise.

At the termination of the dinner the Prefect of the Seine rose and said:—

Gentlemen,—I propose a toast to the worthy guests of the City of Paris, to the Commission charged by the Queen of England to organize the Universal Exhibition, to Prince Albert, its illustrious President, to the Executive Committee, and to the International Jury, whose skilful labours have given so much *éclat* to this imposing solemnity. Honour to the fruitful idea that assembled under one roof the wonders of human intelligence. The nations coming together in this congress—the true

congress of peace—forget all old animosities, and, in the presence of the master specimens of the handwork of all, desire for the future to form but one great family. It is with pride that the City of Paris inscribes the date of the 3rd of August in its municipal archives. It is for the city a memorable day, of which its magistrates will ever cherish a precious recollection. Thanks, then, to our guests for having come to this cordial banquet. The Hôtel de Ville is proud to receive them. I drink to the illustrious representatives of the industrial genius of all nations, to the royal commission of London, to the international jury.

The toast having been responded to, with much enthusiasm, Lord Granville replied in excellent French. Gracefully alluding to his father's connexion with France as British ambassador, he expressed the thanks of the Commissioners to the Government of France for the readiness and zeal with which they had co-operated in the enterprise of the Exhibition—complimented the jurors—and concluded by saying:—

For a long time the celebrated men of both nations had reciprocally appreciated the merits of their neighbours beyond sea; but, for centuries, the English had had no opportunities of knowing anything of the French people, except its bravery and its military genius. After thirty-six years of peace, the Exhibition has given my countrymen, of every class, an opportunity of intimately beholding those moral and intellectual qualities which have made the French nation so distinguished in the arts of war and peace [bravo, bravo]. A gigantic and unexampled stride has this year been made towards the destruction of national antipathies and prejudices.

The Prefect again rose, and in an appropriate speech proposed, "The City and Municipality of London"—to which the Lord Mayor replied in English; both speakers remarking that this was the first time the two capitals had interchanged visits.

There was no more speaking, but a comedy of Molière was performed in the theatre of the Hôtel de Ville; which was followed by a concert. A garden and fountain, in the style of Louis XIV. were extemporized in one of the courts for the delectation of the guests.

The next day (Sunday) the Lord Mayor and some of the guests repaired to Versailles, went over the beautiful galleries, chapel, and gardens, and returned to dine with the Prefect and a select party. Nearly the whole population, however, remained at Versailles to an evening fête. On Monday, there was to be, at St. Cloud, a fête unparalleled even in this city of festivities.

IRELAND.

Limerick, "the city of the violated treaty," has made its reply to the postscript to the Durham letter. Lord Arundel has been returned without the ceremony of a poll. From the time of his entering the city, he was accompanied about the streets by a group of ecclesiastics, and followed by an excited mob. The farmers and peasantry of the country round were to have attended the nomination, and considerable military preparations were made for preventing scenes of violence. It was in vain that the opposing candidate, Mr. Russell, was a man of wealth, enterprise, local popularity, and a staunch liberal in politics—he found that he had no alternative but to withdraw, or imperil the peace of the city, perhaps the safety of his friends, by persisting. He accordingly withdrew before the day of nomination. On the hustings, the once powerful Father Kenyon, attempted to harangue the people against the English aristocrat, and proposed General O'Donnell, as one whose principles and pedigree were alike to be trusted. A Saxon, and son of the High Chamberlain of England, was returned in the room of the son of the Liberator. The triumph was celebrated by bands of women dressed in green, parading the streets, blazing tar-barrels, and the burning of Lord John Russell's effigy.

In the last *Dublin Gazette* is inserted a notice of certain bequests which have been left in trust to three of the Irish Roman Catholic Bishops, the titles of whose sees are identical with those of the Protestant Church; among them that of Paul Cullen, R. C. Archbishop of Armagh. The prelates have signed the official document in the official gazette of the Government with the forbidden titles. The Charitable Trusts Commission will have to take charge of their bequests notwithstanding the new act. The Committee of the Catholic Defence Association are daily receiving adhesions from amongst the English Roman Catholic gentry, as well as from the members of the same communion in all parts of Ireland. Lord Stourton has attached his name, and forwarded a subscription of £10. R. Biddulph Phillips, Esq., D.L., of Herefordshire, has also remitted £5.

Various cheering circumstances are noted by the Irish journals. The linen-trade of Belfast and the north has greatly revived, and a still brisker business is yet anticipated, from the large orders received from Mexico, Havannah, Bahia, Rio, the Danish and British West Indies, and from a considerable number of the North American visitors to the Great Exhibition, who have made the occasion subservient to business as well as pleasure. When the Chief Justice of the Common Pleas opened the Carlow Assizes, he expressed his gratification that the calendar gave satisfactory proof of the tranquillity of the county. At Tipperary, wonderful to relate, there was not a single case of highway robbery, murder, taking of arms, sending threatening letters, or any offence of an agrarian nature. In Mayo, Kildare, and Kilkenny, the calendar was light; and lastly, the tidings of the harvest from every quarter are full of joy. The potato is considered perfectly secure from all danger of blight.

THE SUFFOLK FARMERS AND FINANCIAL REFORMERS.

We had lately (in June) the pleasure of recording a meeting of Suffolk farmers at Stowmarket, when it was resolved to form an Agricultural Relief Society on the basis of sympathy with radical reform, abandonment of mere Whig or Tory politics, repeal of the game laws, revision of the county expenditure, tenant-right, reform of the tithe system, and removal of restrictions on the growth of exciseable articles. Yesterday week this Association held a meeting at Ipswich, and received a deputation (Mr. C. Lattimore and Mr. Slack) from the National Parliamentary and Financial Reform Association. The temper of the meeting was very decided, and its proceedings excited much interest. Mr. Welch, of Yaxley, who took the chair, said the meeting "showed the public dawn of a conviction on the tenant farmers' minds, that they had too long allowed others to act for them; that they were 'resolved to use every constitutional means to obtain fair play in their agricultural operations; and that farmers had been used as ladders on which others climbed to the pinnacle of power, and when the object was accomplished, the ladder was kicked down like a scare wood.'" On the important subject of tenant-right, he said—"If a man built a castle in a cabbage-garden, he could not touch it at the end of his lease. All other classes had remuneration for unexhausted improvements, but the farmer had no provision of this kind in their leases." Mr. S. B. Johnson, of Wickham, made a straightforward attack upon the Protectionist leaders, who had "fearfully deceived them," and taunted Lord Stanley with not having "filled up the breach" when Lord John Russell resigned office. He held out the right hand of fellowship to the manufacturer and artisan, saying—

If you will join us in attempting to remove the burdens under which we labour, we will assist you [cheers]. We don't ask you whether you are Protectionists, Free-traders, Whigs, Tories, or Radicals; we have nothing to do with that. We ask you whether you like the malt-tax? If you don't like it, and the other burdens of which we complain, we ask you to endeavour to assist us in removing them [cheers, and cries of "We will!"]

Another speaker, repudiating the idea that the repeal of the malt-tax would increase intemperance, said, "We cannot make people temperate by act of Parliament any more than we can make them religious by such means"—a sentiment which was received with hearty applause. One of the resolutions pledged the Association to support only those candidates for Parliament who would further the objects of the Association.

In the neighbouring county of Huntingdon the progress of "disillusion" is hopefully going on. The Huntingdon Agricultural Protectionist Society had determined on holding, on the same day as the Ipswich meeting, a dinner in honour of the local champions, the Rev. J. Linton, rector of the village of Henningford, but "does not act as a clergyman," and Mr. G. Game Day, "a Liberal Dissenter" and eminent solicitor of St. Ives, but eloquent denunciator of Free-trade. The advertisement stated that Lord Mandeville, M. P., son of the Duke of Manchester, would take the chair; "but," says the *Daily News*, "from whisperings that have been going on in the country during the last two or three weeks, it appeared evident that there was a screw loose somewhere, and that his lordship would not be present. It was stated at the meeting that his lordship had met with an accident at Lady Jersey's ball, but we were informed in the room that his lordship was fishing on Monday, near the family seat." In this dilemma, the Hon. Mr. Duncombe, of Waresby, was applied to, and accepted the office; but he, too, declined, being suddenly called into Yorkshire. Several of the local gentry were applied to, but they "all with one accord began to make excuse;" and, ultimately, Mr. John Mann, of Fenstanton, a tenant farmer, was selected. This circumstance, together with the significant absence of Lord Sandwich, the Lord-Lieutenant of the county; Messrs. Fellows and Thornhill, the members of the county; and, indeed, of almost every person of note in the neighbourhood, caused much surprise, as they had always been looked upon as the staunch upholders of the cause of Protection.

Mr. Corwin, when entering on the duties of Secretary to the Treasury department of the United States Government, found that the clerks were sick, on an average, about half their time—but it struck him as somewhat remarkable that, much as they were sick, none of them died. Accordingly, the Secretary turned physician, and began to prescribe for the invalids. He issued an order that all clerks who were absent from their desks a certain number of days, say two, on account of sickness, should submit to a proportionate deduction from their respective salaries; and that all who were absent longer, say one week, would be required either to *die* or *resign*. The prescription worked like a charm, and in a short time there was not a sick clerk in the whole department. A healthier set of men than they now are, Mr. Corwin declares cannot be found anywhere.

REMEDY FOR BURNS.—Dr. Reese, late physician of Bellevue Hospital, New York, has been making experiments concerning the best mode of healing burns and scalds, and checking the acute suffering. He has found that flour, thrown on with a common dredging box, is one of the best and most efficient remedies yet discovered. The external air is one cause of suffering, and the flour, thus applied, both heals and closes the wounds to the atmosphere. The edges of the wounds which remained open, he dressed with lime and oil, applied by a feather. Dr. Reese says the above application made to wounds by fire, hot water, gunpowder, &c., has been most happy in the practices at the hospital.

DETAILS OF THE CENSUS.

From the summaries of the 40,000 enumerators employed in taking the census, a series of tables have been compiled, and presented to both houses of Parliament, showing the population and houses in the divisions, registration counties, and districts of England and Wales, in the counties, cities, and burghs of Scotland, and in the Islands in the British Seas.

From this interesting and important document it would appear that the population of Great Britain and of the islands in the British Seas, as enumerated on March 31st, 1851, was 20,936,468; and that the part of the army, navy, and merchant service belonging to Great Britain, but out of the country when the census was taken, has been estimated from returns to have been 167,604; that of the total number of these persons, 21,104,072, 10,360,325 (including the 167,604 absent soldiers and sailors) were males, the remaining 10,743,747 females; and the preponderance of females over males 383,422.

The actual increase in the intervals of the censuses between 1801 and the present year has been steady, and, till within the last interval, progressive. The total increase in Great Britain and in the islands in the British Seas, for these fifty years, has been 10,317,917—that for 1841-51 being 2,227,438; for 1831-41, 2,260,749; for 1821-31, 2,184,542; for 1811-21, 2,132,896; for 1801-11, 1,479,562. The population (thus nearly doubled) numbered, therefore, in 1801, it will be seen, 10,567,893 souls, whereas it now counts 20,936,468. This result is somewhat, but not materially, disturbed, by some variations at the different periods in the mode of enumerating the army and navy. Females, of course, such circumstances do not affect, and their actual increase during the fifty years under review is said to have been 5,198,063, whilst that of males is computed at 5,119,854. The proportion maintained between the sexes has fluctuated considerably at the different periods quoted; from 1801-11, for instance, the increase of males was 710,922, that of females, 768,640. In the next period the scale is turned, and against an increase of males of 1,137,804, we have that of females 995,092. There were in 1801 in Great Britain and the islands in the British Seas 5,025,035 males, 5,542,856 females. There were on March 31, 1851, excluding the absent soldiers and sailors mentioned above, 10,192,721 males, 10,743,747 females. The rate of increase per cent. for the entire population for fifty years, has, therefore, been 98 per cent.; the annual rate of increase per cent. in fifty years 1.87.

Of the whole number (20,936,468) thus enumerated on 31st March last, England and Wales contained 17,922,768 persons; Scotland, 2,870,784; and the islands in the British Seas, 142,916. In each the number of females is greater than that of males. In England and Wales there were, at the enumeration, houses inhabited, 3,280,961; in Scotland, 366,650; in islands in the British Seas, 21,826; uninhabited in England and Wales, 152,896; in Scotland, 11,956; islands in the British Seas, 1,077; building in England and Wales, 26,534; Scotland, 2,378; islands in the British Seas, 202.

In the interval between the census of 1841 and 1851, 1,692,063 persons emigrated from the United Kingdom; but how many of these were from Ireland we are not informed. In the previous ten years, as may be inferred from the commissioners' return, 717,913 was the number of emigrants from among us; and the total during the twenty-six years, from 1825 to 1850 inclusive, was just 2,622,617. In 1825 there were 874 who went to the North American colonies, 5,551 to the United States, 485 to the Austrian colonies and New Zealand, and 114 to "all other places." In 1850, 32,916 left for the North American colonies, 223,078 for the United States, 16,037 for the Austrian colonies and New Zealand, and 8,773 for "all other places." In no previous year are so many recorded as having gone to the United States. The emigration elsewhere has been greater on former occasions than it was in 1850.

In comparing the population of different towns and counties at successive periods, the influence of the railway system is very apparent; there being a special increase in the inhabitants of places standing on the lines, and a general decrease in places out of the railway world. The towns where the decrease is most obvious are South Molton, Honiton, Axminster, Shaftesbury, Wem, and Epping. The towns in which the greatest increase has taken place are Birmingham, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Carlisle, Swansea, Great Grimsby, Ipswich, and Leeds.

A writer in the New York *Literary World* has some rather extraordinary accounts of the doings of the river captains in the United States. On one occasion we are told that a passenger having lost his pocket-book in a notorious gambling-house at Natchez, the Captain went to the landlord and demanded the article. "I'll give you," said the Captain, "until I get my boat ready to go to hand over the money, and then if it don't come the house shall." True to his word, just before the boat started, on shore he went again, accompanied by a gang of deck hands, bearing the largest cable the steamer possessed. This was passed around the house and in and out of some of the windows, and when all was ready the Captain again demanded the book. No answer but curses being returned, he jumped on board the boat, sung out to the pilot to "go a-head" and to the engineer "to work her slow," and off the boat moved very moderately. "The rope began to tighten, and the house to creak. Two minutes more would have done the business for building and people, when the latter signified their surrender, and pitched pocket-book and money out of the window."

LAW, POLICE, ASSIZE, &c.

LEGACIES TO ROMAN CATHOLIC PRIESTS.—The case of *Metairie v. Wiseman*, so elaborately debated before Lord Cranworth, and so timeously compromised, has been followed by another scarcely less interesting, under the title of *Gilpin v. Magee*. The case was brought before the court in the nature of a claim filed under one of Lord Cottenham's orders, and the facts were stated by claimant's counsel as follows:—Ann Tucker, the testatrix, a Roman Catholic lady, made her will on the 6th of July, 1849, and thereby bequeathed several small pecuniary legacies to Roman Catholic clergymen and institutions, amounting, in the whole, to a sum of £330. But the bulk of her property consisted of a sum of money to which she was entitled under a decree of the Court of Chancery, and this she bequeathed upon trust, as to two-fourth parts, for the Rev. Mr. Magee; and as to one other fourth, upon trust for her brother and sister, William Leathers and Sarah Gilpin, equally as tenants in common; and as to one-half of the remaining fourth, upon trust for the Most Rev. J. Bernard Palmer and the Rev. William Joseph Daly. The question raised by the claim was as to the validity of those bequests—whether, in fact, as alleged by the claimants, they were given upon secret trusts for the performance of certain "superstitious uses" connected with the Roman Catholic religion. If it were proved that the bequests so made were upon trusts for the performance of those services, they would become invalid in law, and the fund so bequeathed would become the property of the plaintiffs; and, with a view to the decision of this question, the plaintiff, prayed a reference to the Master. Lord Cranworth was of opinion that so important an inquiry could not be instituted under the summary proceeding by claim—that a bill in equity would be necessary to effect the objects of the plaintiff, and all he could do was to grant the ordinary administrative decree.

VELASQUEZ'S PORTRAIT OF CHARLES I.—A claim for damages, at the instance of Mr. Snare, against the Trustees of the Earl of Fife, relative to the celebrated portrait of Charles I., by Velasquez, has been tried in the Edinburgh Court of Session, before Lord Cowan and a jury. It was stated on behalf of Mr. Snare, who is a bookseller in Reading, that he purchased the picture at the sale of Mr. Benjamin Kent, Radley Hall, near Oxford, in October, 1845; that he had exhibited it publicly in Reading and London, and that he had commenced exhibiting it at Edinburgh on the 15th of January, 1849, and continued the exhibition until the 31st of that month. At that period a petition was presented to the Sheriff Substitute, at the instance of the Trustees of the late Earl of Fife, praying his lordship to grant a warrant to the clerk of the court, to take possession of the picture, and retain the same until the right of property thereto was determined, on the ground, as they alleged, that it had been stolen or surreptitiously abstracted. The prayer of the petitioner was granted, and by means of various proceedings the pursuer was deprived of the possession of the painting until the 17th of March, when it was restored to him. In these circumstances, the pursuer claimed damages for the loss he had sustained by these proceedings. The damages were laid at £5,000. Among the witnesses examined, were Sir John Watson Gordon, P.R.A., Mr. Bonar, R.A., and Mr. Harvey, R.A., who gave it as their opinion that the picture was not a genuine Velasquez. The jury found a verdict for the pursuer, awarding damages to the amount of £1,000.

LIABILITY OF INSOLVENT ASSURERS.—A case has been decided in the Brompton County Court, of great importance to insolvent debtors and their creditors, when policies of assurance on the life of the debtor have been assigned as security to the creditor. It appears, by the judgment of the above Court, in *Russell v. Smith*, that the Insolvent Act does not exonerate an insolvent debtor from payment of premiums of assurance which may fall due from time to time after taking the benefit of the act, on policies held on mortgage by a creditor as security for a debt included in the schedule of an insolvent. In the above case, the defendant, being indebted to the plaintiff, assigned policies of assurance on his life by mortgage-deed to plaintiff, as security for debt; and, some time afterwards, the defendant became insolvent, and was duly discharged by the Insolvent Court. After such discharge the premium of assurance became due on the said mortgage-deed, and was paid by the plaintiff, who then sued the defendant under a covenant in the mortgage-deed, by which the defendant had bound himself to repay any premium which might fall due and be paid by the plaintiff to keep up his security. Counsel for the defendant urged the spirit of the insolvent laws, which, under certain conditions, seemed to declare emancipation to the insolvent from every possible pecuniary liability, and to release him a perfectly free man, to begin the world again. The plaintiff's attorney had previously cited cases decided in the superior courts, ruling that insolvents were not discharged by the operation of the Insolvent Act from the payment of premiums of assurance under similar circumstances to those affecting the defendant; and the judge of the Brompton County Court has given the same judgment, so that creditors holding policies of assurance on the life of insolvent debtors ride over the insolvent laws, and, armed by common law, can force the insolvent every year to pay the premium of assurance, and thereby every year acquire a more valuable security, to the exclusion of other creditors; and, on the death of the insolvent, receive the amount assured.

HEAVY DAMAGES AGAINST THE MIDLAND RAILWAY COMPANY.—An action brought by Mrs. Blake to recover from this Company damages for the death of her husband by the accident at Clay Cross, has been tried on the Midland circuit. The damages were laid at £10,000. It was arranged that the cause should be gone into only in a pecuniary sense. The counsel for the plaintiff represented that Mr. Blake had a very handsome house, worth £2,000, and the furniture was worth £600 more. The house was freehold, but it was mortgaged to the extent of £1,000. According to estimates, it appeared that a man's life in good health, at the age of thirty-four, is worth thirty-one years. They must also bear in mind that Mr. Blake having died intestate, his property went to his brother as heir-at-law. Mr. Blake was also entitled to a fourth share in "slack works" at Sheffield, which was adequate to £100 per annum. He had also 100 shares in the Sheffield Union Bank, which were worth £12 each. Mr. Blake had been married before, and with his wife he had got a very handsome fortune, about £8,000. He entered into partnership in the Sheffield trade with a Mr. Parker in 1845. They began in a comparatively small way compared with many other houses, but they turned over last year between £30,000 and £40,000. They were about extending their trade in the American market. Out of this business altogether he received about £250 per annum. The jury, after an hour's deliberation, returned into the Court with a verdict for the plaintiff—damages, £4,000.

INDICTMENT OF AN ENGINE DRIVER FOR MANSLAUGHTER.—At the same assizes Samuel Stretton, the driver of the luggage train on the day of the accident, was indicted for the manslaughter of one of the persons who was killed. The case against him rested principally upon the speed at which he must have driven between Belper and Clay Cross. He started five minutes behind his time from Derby, and he was delayed five minutes at Belper on account of the passenger train in front; yet he arrived at Clay Cross and ran into the passenger train about a quarter of an hour before he was due at that station. In his favour, however, it appeared he had obeyed every signal which was exhibited to him; and although there had been an old regulation prohibiting luggage trains from going more than twenty miles an hour, it was admitted by one of the chief officers of the company that that regulation had been for a long time disregarded, with the assent of the company. The jury, therefore, found a verdict of "Not Guilty;" and the learned judge observed, that he could not commend the discretion of those who had selected for prosecution the man who seemed the least blameable of all the parties concerned. The prisoner appeared to have done very well in everything but driving too fast. He had obeyed every signal, and instead of jumping off the train when the collision took place he did all he could to stop it. There was another indictment against the prisoner for the manslaughter of Mr. Blake, but of course that was not proceeded with.

COMBINATIONS AMONG WORKMEN.—An indictment of Duffield and others, removed by *certiorari* from the Court of Queen's Bench, has been tried at Stafford. It excited great interest among the masters and workmen of the district, and the trades generally. Messrs. Perry, tin-plate workers and japaners, of Wolverhampton, were the prosecutors. The nature of the evidence, which was very voluminous, and of the argument, may best be gathered from the summing up of the Judge. His lordship said: With regard to the law, nothing could be more clearly established than that workmen were at liberty, while free from engagements, to enter or not into employment as they pleased, and had a right to agree among themselves to say, "We will not go into any employment unless we get certain wages;" but it would be most dangerous if they were to extend that doctrine to that which was charged in this indictment, or if they were to suppose that workmen who thought that a certain rate of wages was not sufficient had a right to combine, in order to induce men in the employ of their masters to leave their employment for the purpose of compelling their masters to raise their wages. One set of counts charged the defendants with conspiring to obstruct Mr. Perry in the carrying on of his business, by persuading and inducing those workmen hired by him to leave his service, and so to force him to a change in the mode of carrying on his business. There was no intimidation charged on that set of counts. Another class of counts charged them with conspiring, some to obstruct and some to molest Mr. Perry in the mode of carrying on his trade. He took it that if a manufacturer had his capital embarked in his trade, and had accepted orders for execution, and any person conspired to take away all his workmen, that would be a molesting him in his manufacture. Though workmen have the right to agree that none of those who make the agreement will go into employment unless at a certain rate of wages, they had no right to molest, intimidate, or annoy any other workmen; and there was, therefore, another class of counts which alleged that the defendants conspired to force the workmen who were hired by Mr. Perry to leave his employment by unlawfully molesting the workmen who were so hired. Some of the counts in this set charged them with molesting by intimidation, and others by threats. If they believed any of the witnesses who spoke to intimidation or threats they would find the defendants guilty on those counts. Another set of counts charged the defendants with conspiring, when workmen had contracted with Mr. Perry to serve him in his trade, to persuade them to absent themselves from his service; and the last class of counts charged them with conspiring by

making the workmen drunk, and by other unlawful means, to cause them to leave his service. His lordship then went through the evidence, and pointed out how it bore on the charges in the indictment. The jury deliberated for some minutes, and then found a verdict of "Guilty" on all the counts, except those which charged violence, threats, and intimidation. — Another indictment was prepared, instituted by the same prosecutors, against Rowland and eight others, as members and a committee of the National Association of United Trades, for a conspiracy. In all there were nine defendants. The evidence was of a very similar character to that upon which "Duffield and others" were convicted. The charge was that the defendants had, by various means, aided in the abduction of Messrs. Perry's workmen as well as their apprentices; that the prosecutors had been molested in their business, and in various counts there was a general averment that coercive measures had been used to compel the men to leave the Messrs. Perry's service. Mr. Justice Erle summed up at great length; but before his lordship had quite concluded, the jury intimated that they had made up their minds to return a verdict of "Guilty" on all the counts in the indictment against all the defendants, with the exception of one, Pitt, against whom the learned judge had previously declared there was no evidence. The defendants, in both cases, will be brought up for judgment in the Court of Queen's Bench next term.

EXTRAORDINARY TREATMENT OF A LUNATIC.—On the Western Circuit, John Yeo (out on bail), a respectable looking farmer, residing at Low Trencard, was indicted for unlawfully assaulting Charles Luxmore, knowing him to be a destitute person of unsound mind, he having undertaken the charge of him. The indictment was instituted by the Commissioners of Lunacy. The unfortunate lunatic was originally, in his early days, a blacksmith; as was his father. About eighteen years ago his intellects became impaired, and the father had a chain made and fastened round his leg by a rivet, and then through the floor of his bedroom to a beam; but after he had been so confined for some years, a sort of cell of wood was made on the ground-floor, seven feet long, by about five wide, and six high. In this melancholy state, generally in a perfect state of nudity, he remained for nine years, his parents being bedridden. The defendant, who was a farmer, and had married the lunatic's sister, determined to remove all the family to his own house at Orchard, and he caused the cell to be taken down, carried to his house, and there erected. Scarcely any light was admitted; indeed, when the parish officers went to see him, the defendant lighted a candle to show them the place and its occupant. In consequence of their visit, and under an order of the magistrates, he was removed to the County Lunatic Asylum. The whole of this being communicated to the Commissioners of Lunacy, they ordered the present prosecution. Dr. Bucknall, the resident medical superintendent of the Devon County Lunatic Asylum, said: I remember the lunatic Charles Luxmore being brought to the asylum. He had a chain attached by a ring to the right ankle, and fastened by a rivet. I have watched his case with interest. He has loss of mind of a partial character. He is a remarkably amiable, quiet, and inoffensive man. It is impossible to conceive a man more quiet and harmless in every respect. There has not been the slightest violence. Restraint by a chain was not at all necessary. The treatment I have heard described would induce insanity, and render a curable case less likely to be cured. I should say he had a remarkably hardy constitution, or he could not have lived as described. The unusual excitement of clothing produced feverish symptoms; the pulse rose to 160. I put him in a dark room, and took off his clothing and gradually brought him to it. He now takes a pride in being well dressed, and keeps himself very neat and respectable, habits quite cleanly, and he is a very well-behaved well-conducted man. A person of weak mind so restrained would be likely to shout and make a noise. He would do so to relieve himself from accumulated energy. He had a short cough when admitted, but I hope the disease of consumption is relieved. He has chronic indigestion, produced by want of air and exercise. His constitution has been debilitated by the treatment he has received. For the defence it was contended that the defendant had acted throughout with the kindest intentions towards the lunatic; that he had been always well fed and clothed, though he from time to time tore his clothing to pieces; that he had been chained to keep him from acts of violence towards others, which they had no means of otherwise repressing; and that the defendant, in adopting the same course as the father had done in thus chaining the lunatic, had done no more than in former days was common in the treatment of violent lunatics. Several witnesses were called who gave evidence as to the violence of the lunatic's insanity, his dirty habits, and other causes which, in their opinion, rendered coercion necessary. Amongst them was the Rev. G. Carpenter, perpetual curate of Germanswick. The jury found the defendant "Guilty," but very strongly recommended him to mercy; on which the learned judge thus addressed him:—

John Yeo, it appears to me that the jury could not have pronounced any other verdict. It is perfectly certain that the charge against you is a most serious breach of the law, and the facts offered in evidence to the jury were in substance uncontradicted. I think this prosecution was most properly instituted, and I hope the result of this inquiry will be beneficial, not only in this county but in the country, at large, if, peradventure, the same ignorance of the law shall exist elsewhere which appears to have existed in your part of the country.

That a person at this time of day should be found with a good conscience, and in whom no bad intention exists, which I believe properly to belong to you, yet acting as you have done for the last four years, is indeed a most surprising thing—that you could suppose that you were authorized to chain for four years, in a cell such as the evidence has described, a poor lunatic—that you could do it really and truly with great affection for the individual, and under the same roof where an affectionate father and mother were living, is a thing that will hardly be believed, except upon such evidence as we have heard to-day; and therefore the Commissioners of Lunacy would have been greatly wanting in their duty, when such facts were brought within their notice, if they had failed to make it as public as possible, and to put it in a course of investigation before a jury, and to bring the party implicated to answer for it in a court of law. But the jury have expressed, and I am glad that they have so expressed, their earnest desire that, now the verdict is pronounced and the law made clear, your case should be dealt with mercifully by the Court. The only difficulty I have is in exactly determining how much punishment is necessarily due to the vindication of the law, and how much is necessary that all persons may understand that this is a grave matter, and, in itself deserving of very severe punishment; and, on the other hand, how far I may go in yielding to my own wish, the wishes of the jury, and the wishes of the prosecutors, in awarding to you a lenient sentence. This has been to me really a difficulty. I am about to pass a sentence of imprisonment, but not in the House of Correction. I don't mean to subject you, a respectable man, to the punishment of hard labour. The sentence therefore is, that you be imprisoned in the common gaol for six months.

A JUDICIAL DICTUM.—At Stafford, in a criminal case, Mr. Baron Martin, after consulting Mr. Justice Erle, laid it down as a rule that when evidence to good character is called by a prisoner, the prosecution cannot bring evidence of a contrary nature to rebut that in favour of the prisoner.

CAPITAL CRIMES.—At Nottingham, Sarah Barber has been convicted of poisoning her husband at Easthope, and was sentenced to execution. The horrible ceremony is to be performed to-day; and the local authorities have *learned people to keep away*, reminding them that a number of persons were suffocated or trampled upon on the last occasion of the kind in that town.—At Norwich, Henry Groom has been convicted of the murder of John Aytton, Lord Leicester's building foreman, who was shot in mid-day. The prisoner was left for death.—At Shrewsbury, a servant girl, named Mary Rogers, has been found guilty, on the charge of murdering her child, of two months old, by drowning. The Judge sentenced her to death, and cautioned her against entertaining the slightest hope of commutation.

HIGHWAY ROBBERY.—At the York Assizes, no fewer than thirteen men have been convicted of this offence, seven of the cases accompanied by personal violence. Mr. Justice Williams said, the crime had become so frequent as to be a "complete nuisance." All the convicts were ordered to be transported.

COURT, OFFICIAL, AND PERSONAL NEWS.

The Royal Family continue to enjoy their salubrious and beautiful retirement at Osborne. Lord John Russell, Earl Granville, Sir James Clark, and Lord Cowley, have been visitors. On Saturday Prince Albert made an excursion to Winchester, and was entertained by the Dean and Chapter at Bishopstoke.

Her Serene Highness the Duchess of Coburg and suite, and Major Dupuis, embarked at the St. Katherine's Wharf on Friday morning, on board the General Steam Navigation Company's steam-ship "Triton," for Ostend.

The Speaker of the House of Commons gave the last of his official dinners on Thursday.

The Ministerial White Bait dinner came off at Greenwich on Saturday evening; the Attorney-General presiding. The party went down by a Waterman steamboat from Hungerford.

[ADVERTISEMENT.]—We take pleasure in bringing to the notice of our readers, a remedy which has the merit of being at once nice, safe, speedy, and sure (without medicine, inconvenience, or expense, as a saving fifty times its cost in other more expensive remedies), for dyspepsia (indigestion), constipation, diarrhoea, nausea and sickness during pregnancy, at sea, or under any other circumstances, acidity, heartburn, flatulency, distension, hemorrhoidal affections, nervous, bilious, and liver complaints, palpitation of the heart, cramps, spasms, headache, derangement of the kidneys and bladder, cough, asthma, dropsy, scrofula, consumption, debility, paralysis, depression of spirits, &c. **DU BARRY'S REVALENTA ARABICA FOOD**, which is easily prepared, even on board ship, or in a desert, is the best food for invalids and delicate infants, as it never turns acid on the weakest stomach, but imparts a healthy relish for lunch and dinner, and restores the faculty of digestion and muscular energy to the most enfeebled. It has the highest approbation of Lord Stuart de Decles; the Venerable Archdeacon Alexander Stuart, of Ross—a cure of three years' nervousness; Major-General Thomas King, of Exmouth; Captain Parker D. Bingham, R.N., London, who was cured of twenty-seven years' dyspepsia in six weeks' time; Captain Andrews, R.N.; Captain Edwards, R.N.; William Hunt, Esq., Barrister-at-Law, King's College, Cambridge, who, after suffering sixty years from partial paralysis, has regained the use of his limbs in a very short time upon this excellent food; the Rev. Charles Kerr, of Winslow, Bucks—a cure of functional disorders; the Rev. Thomas Minister, of St. Saviour's, Leeds—a cure of five years' nervousness, with spasms and daily vomitings; Mr. Taylor, Coroner of Bolton; Doctors Ure and Harvey; James Shorland, Esq., No. 3, Sydney-terrace, Reading, Berks, late Surgeon in the 96th Regiment—a cure of dropsy; James Porter, Esq., Athol-street, Perth—a cure of thirteen years' cough, with general debility; and many well-known individuals, who have sent the discoverers and importers, Du Barry and Co., 127, New Bond-street, London, testimonials of the extraordinary manner in which their health has been restored by this useful and economical diet, after all other remedies had been tried in vain for many years, and all hopes of recovery abandoned. A full report of important cures of the above complaints, and testimonials from parties of the highest respectability, is, we find, sent gratis by Du Barry and Co.—See Advertisement.

LITERATURE.

Ezekiel and the Book of his Prophecy. An Exposition. By the Rev. PATRICK FAIRBAIRN, Salton; Author of "Typology of Scripture." Edinburgh: T. and T. Clark. London: Hamilton, Adams, and Co.

THE Book of Ezekiel has hitherto engaged but little critical attention in this country. The cumbrous work of Greenhill is anything and everything rather than an exposition of the prophet. The production of Archbishop Newcome, although it has been a popular exposition, and, perhaps, in the absence of others, deservedly so, is entirely deficient in the higher qualities of commentary, greatly behind the scholarship of our own day, and very unsatisfactory as an interpretation. Yet these are the only distinct works on Ezekiel of which we have any knowledge; plainly, therefore, there was not merely room for new labours, but there was absolute necessity for an intelligent and scholarly exposition. Such a work we think Mr. Fairbairn has successfully produced. If it be possible to take objection to the form generally, and to parts specifically, as many will, there can be no dispute that it is the first performance in our language which has any pretension to be considered a coherent and luminous interpretation of the book. Mr. Fairbairn is advantageously known by his "Typology of Scripture," a work of great and enduring value, albeit somewhat open to criticism, and generally too diffuse; and he appears to have carefully prepared for his present attempt, not only by thoroughness of independent study, but also by acquaintance with all foreign commentaries of any importance, and with all home works which in any way bear on the interpretation of these prophecies. He confesses his obligations chiefly to the admirable commentary of Hävernick, and, in a less degree, to that of Ewald, and to Hengstenberg, so far as he has discussed passages of Ezekiel in his Christology. A very close examination of the volume has given us a high opinion of the author's intellectual, literary, and moral qualifications for his task, and of the success with which he has employed them.

This work is strictly an *exposition*, as something distinct from commentary in the literal sense. It aims to unfold the scope of the writer—to develop fully, in connected reasoning and description, the precise significance of the successive visions and prophecies—to exhibit them in their bearings on the prophet's general purpose, and in their relations to other portions of the sacred volume—and to deduce the universal moral truths which are couched in the peculiar forms and unique imagery of the prophetic communications. The method adopted, therefore, is to handle the visions and prophecies as *wholes*, as discourses on particular subjects; not breaking them up for detached comment on isolated passages. Following this plan, Mr. Fairbairn has combined a critical with a popular method. The popular element, on the whole, is predominant; and if we desire any change, it is in favour of a more condensed and critical work. The entire exposition is, however, constructed on a solid groundwork of criticism; but such matters as are purely grammatical and philological, relating to words and constructions, peculiar phrases and idioms, are given in notes, which are both frequent and elaborate; and thus the reader's progress with the exposition itself, in which the results of the critical investigations are embodied, is interfered with as little as possible. It would, perhaps, not have been suited to the middle path the author has chosen, to devote more space to authorities and the processes of the elucidation of the text; but as he evidently, in his notes, has a learned class in view, it would have been more satisfactory to students had he determined that this should be more fully done.

The author has not formally classified Ezekiel's prophecies, nor stated, separately from his exposition, the principles he has applied to their interpretation. We have endeavoured to form a comprehensive judgment on this head, and we are satisfied that his principles are enlightened and sound, excluding all arbitrary, fanciful, and extravagant interpretations. We cannot exhibit the contents at length, or even represent the results of Mr. Fairbairn's labours. We select for brief remark the prophecies relating to Messianic times, commencing with the 33rd chapter. Here the author's principle is, that the prophetic descriptions of the Messianic times were necessarily derived from the forms and conditions of the past—taking the mould of existing relations, than which there was no other means by which the prophet could shape and fashion his ideas, and help out the apprehension of things to come; and, consequently, that they are fulfilled in principle and substance, and not in external conditions and literal correspondences. He is thus led to reject, and with clear reason, the views which involve a literal Israel, a literal Canaan, and a literal return. So, also, he treats the vision of Gog as a *prophetic parable*—impossible of fulfilment in any particular and partial occurrence of the past—representing in

Gog and his heathenish forces the workings of evil against which Christ, the new David, contends; in brief, the world-conflict coming to its final issues in the times of the Messiah. In interpreting the closing chapters he rejects the views which may severally be called the historico-literal, the historico-ideal, and the Jewish-carnal—with which latter view Millenarians in general agree, save that they hold Christ to be the Messiah, who shall accomplish the prophecy at his second coming. The author shows conclusively that the descriptions in these visions are of an ideal character; that the demand for outward scenes and objects literally corresponding thereto, cannot possibly be satisfied; and that it proceeds from false notions of the Jewish dispensation and ritual, as having an independent value, apart from the spiritual truth they symbolically express. This tendency to materialism in religion, for such it is, is withered utterly before the rational and consistent interpretations proposed, sustained as they are by analogies from the whole domain of Scripture.

Mr. Fairbairn's work is happily free from a dogmatic and controversial spirit; a calm and patient search for truth is everywhere apparent, and is conducted with much learning and ability. We have great pleasure in commending to our readers a work so eminently intelligible and valuable; we are disposed to think it will rank with the highest efforts in Biblical exposition produced in the English language.

The Girlhood of Shakespeare's Heroines. By MARY COWDEN CLARKE. London: W. H. Smith and Co.

Tale VI. Isabella, the Votaress.

Tale VII. Katharina and Bianca, the Shrew and the Demure.

Tale VIII. Ophelia, the Rose of Elsinore.

THREE more of Mrs. Cowden Clarke's charming stories, a brief account of which we proceed to render to our readers.

"*Isabella, the Votaress*," is an admirable conception of the means and processes by which the saintly purity of one of the loveliest of Shakespeare's female characters is matured. She is introduced to the reader as commencing an imaginary pilgrimage to Heaven, her childish goodness and piety being brought out by contrast with the pollutions of a daughter of sin, whom she innocently begs to accompany her; Isabella's whole after conduct to whom touchingly exemplifies the lessons of mercy she reads to the proudly virtuous Lord Angelo in the play. Afterward, in the lonely, quiet child, roaming about an almost deserted mansion, feeding on her own silent fancies, taking pleasure in no society save that of the pious nun, Sister Aloysia, we have a perfect picture of the childhood of her who moves with grave dignity and unsoiled purity, amid the mingled folly, weakness, and sin, which Shakespeare has painted in "*Measure for Measure*." The nature of the play itself has obliged Mrs. Clarke to conduct her heroine through scenes into which many readers will object to follow her, though none but the impure, to whom contact with evil is always dangerous, inasmuch as it excites desire, never aversion, can be harmed by treading in the footsteps of one in whom such scenes excite only the right emotions of disgust and pity.

"*Katharina and Bianca*" has been written with evident zest and earnestness. The two girls are brought up under the care of an indolent, injudicious mother, in whose hands Kate's native impetuosity, sincerity, and independence, become violence, impudence, and self-will. Bianca, on the other hand, "was so passive that she seemed to have no will; but she could be meekly stubborn, and had a remarkable method of getting her own way. She was a general favourite; her unwharting manners, her innocent air, her mild speech, her soft deprecating looks, rendered her popular, and secured her a universal good word. She passed for very obliging, though she used little exertion for any one; but then she never offended any-body's prejudices." The sisters are removed to a convent-school, which affords occasion for discerning piquant sketches of school-girl character, and pungent ridicule of school-education. Here a certain Elvira is introduced, as another foil to Kate. She is like Bianca in her scheming disposition, but lacks her onsummate artfulness. To this young lady Hortensio was originally a suitor, but he is quietly appropriated by her dear friend Bianca. The conversation between the girls on this point is very racy; each is too finished an artist to betray her own feelings; each penetrates the disguise of her opponent, and stabs home accordingly. We fear, however, that the fair sex will not feel grateful to Mrs. Clarke for thus revealing their attachment to private theatricals. Meanwhile, Kate encounters, in the form of a mischievous school-boy, afterwards a young sailor, a juvenile Petruchio, and betrays that reverence for manly strength of character which is her redeeming quality, and afterwards converts the shrew into an affectionate wife. We think the fair author's idea thoroughly Shakespearean; though, perhaps, her Bianca is less insipid, and her Katharina more loveable, than the great

master's. But her Katharina is capitably drawn. We have laughed heartily at all her witticisms, and sympathized in most of her saucy opinions. After all, though, we had rather not know her.

In "*Ophelia: the Rose of Elsinore*," Mrs. Clarke has prepared the way for the tragedy with great skill. In the rustic home of her nurse Botilda, the infant Ophelia is supposed to learn the "snatches of old tunes"—not all of them refined enough for patrician lips—which she afterwards chants in her madness. Here, too, owing to more than one severe fright which she receives, is laid the foundation of the nervous susceptibility that makes her intellect give way beneath sorrow for her father's death, and the loss of Hamlet's love. The mournful experiences of the frail, erring Jutha and Thyra, we suppose the author to have introduced for the sake of explaining the apparently licentious tendency of the distraught Ophelia's thoughts. We agree with her so far as to think that this tendency was owing to the distortion of past thoughts by madness, and does not imply "brilliant dreams of sensuous pleasure, and earthly enjoyment," as Ulrici insinuates. But we scarcely think Mrs. Clarke's machinery necessary, and prefer Coleridge's hint:—"Note the conjunction here of these two thoughts that had never subsisted in disjunction, the love for Hamlet and her filial love, with the guileless floating on the surface of her pure imagination of the cautions so lately expressed, and the fears not too delicately avowed, by her father and brother, concerning the dangers to which her honour lay exposed."

Perhaps, however, these parts of the story were written with a purely didactic purpose; we can readily believe that they will answer one.

Here, for the present, we take leave of Mrs. Clarke, anticipating with pleasure her next tale. Of those we have noticed, we have been able to give but a very inadequate idea, having no space for quotations. But we need scarcely repeat our very high estimate of the author's efforts. They appear to us to possess a higher character than that of well-constructed stories, or ingenious introductions to Shakespeare's plays. They exhibit such elevated ideas of the true beauty of woman, that we wish them in the hands of every young lady.

Familiar Letters on Chemistry, in its relations to Physiology, Dietetics, Agriculture, Commerce, and Political Economy. By JUSTUS VON LIEBIG. Third Edition, revised and much enlarged. London: Taylor, Walton, and Maberly, Gower-street.

WE are relieved from any long or elaborate notice of this valuable work by the fact that it is already universally known and appreciated by English readers. We have but to call attention to this new and extended edition.

The history of Chemistry is truly one of the most interesting and brilliant chapters in the book of the sciences. The number and splendour of modern discoveries—the light they have thrown on other departments of knowledge—the assistance thereby rendered to the gradual simplification of the principles of science—the impulse imparted to the useful arts—the aid given to the advancement of civilization—these all combine to place Chemistry in the first and most important place amongst the sciences now evolving with rapidity and certainty. Hand in hand with Physiology, and interpreting the results of its subtle researches, Organic Chemistry is leading us on to a clearer knowledge of the mysteries of life—preparing for enlightened medical theories, instructing us in the laws of health, and aiding the well-being of the body and mind. Associated with Physical science in the factory, Chemistry multiplies the powers and products of the manufacturer—by exquisite and unvarying processes enriching commerce with new and marvellous treasures. On the farm and in the garden, directing the operations of Agriculture, Chemistry confirms and explains experience, saves labour, time, and expense, and increases the edible produce of the earth. Indeed, where is not Chemistry now to be found, although but a few years since little more than a heap of unassorted facts, overlaid with crude and unrelated speculations? Here, expounding natural phenomena—there, holding a light to the geologist for his future inquiries—again, in consultation with the political economist, on questions which Nature only can answer—on all hands, establishing relations between every branch of science—Chemistry, at once, is in the most intimate connexion with all the utilities of life—is fitted, more than any other study, to the cultivation of the powers of observation and reflection—and, in its teeming wonders, displays, with singular impressiveness, the power, wisdom, and beneficence of the Creator.

We believe that no work has been published in which Chemistry in its universal relations has been so familiarly, yet effectively treated, as in the present volume. The great chemist has here exhibited very fully the abilities and resources of his powerful and highly-cultivated mind. Profound knowledge, acute analysis, refined speculation,

poetic feeling, and broad practicality, add their values and fascinations to the simple exposition of principles, and their applications, which these letters contain. All this is known to every one who knows the name of Liebig—or, at least, to all who are acquainted with the fact that Liebig's originality and research have introduced a new era in the science of Organic Chemistry. The present edition is greatly enlarged; and, in the shape of new letters, embodies the results of the latest researches of the author, in Agricultural and Physiological Chemistry especially; thus bringing the work forward to the present condition of the science, to which every day is adding discoveries and their applications. "The subject of Dietetics has received particular attention," says the author; and it is beyond doubt that its treatment is far in advance of any preceding work on that subject. A series of most interesting letters on the origin and development of chemical science is also prefixed, which contributes greatly to the value and completeness of the volume.

Amongst all the books of the summer there have been few to which we, personally, have given so hearty a welcome as to this delightful and instructive work.

WORKS ON POPERY.

FOR a long time past we have been compelled to suffer volumes and pamphlets on Popery to remain unnoticed, so great has been their number; and we now make a small selection from the accumulations before us, regretting that it is necessary to pass silently by many useful productions, and that, further, we cannot make room for the exposure of others which are worthless, and even injurious. We are sorry to confess that we seldom have a more painful and disgusting task than to examine critically a majority of the works published on the topics furnished by the history and institutions of the Church of Rome. Whilst we have not the slightest vestige of sympathy with Rome—her Pope, her priests, her principles, or her practices—nor even the faintest admiration of Loyola and Jesuitism, but, on the contrary, rejoice at standing at the very centre of the "Protestantism of the Protestant religion"—we are yet unable to read with complacency, and still less with approbation, the unprincipled, unchristian, and unprotestant effusions, which, in the strength and violence of resistance to Popery, have lately met it with its own carnal and brutal weapons, and have thereby depressed the cause of free Protestantism, and impeded the majestic march of truth. We are glad to commend to our readers works of a higher character; at the same time carefully remarking that we by no means intend to apply our condemnation to *all* the works sent to us which we may leave unnoticed: we repeat, that many pamphlets &c., which we cannot separately acknowledge, are enlightened, seasonable, and useful productions.

First among recent volumes deserving high commendation is *Village Lectures on Popery*, by the Rev. W. ELLIS, author of "*Polynesian Researches*" (Ward and Co.); who has exhibited with great force and attractive simplicity, the claims, history, and doctrines of Romanism; illustrating his statements by personal observations during a protracted residence in France and Rome. Mr. Ellis has written with great moderation and calmness, and the result is an impressive, irresistible little work, deserving most extensive perusal. —Mr. W. ELFE TAYLOR has published a second and enlarged edition of his *Popery; its Character and its Crimes* (Partridge and Oakley)—a work which is probably known to many of our readers. He has accumulated a vast body of facts, so fully displaying the principles and practices of Popery that the controversialist will scarcely need to go further for his arms. The volume is also illustrated by woodcuts, from drawings in ancient MSS. and rare books. —Another republication, in which will be found an elaborate argument, is *The Doctrines and Practices of Popery examined*, in a Course of Lectures by Ministers of Glasgow (Collins). Not only are the spiritual errors of Rome here discussed, but the system is powerfully shown to be inimical to freedom and the bane of national prosperity. Mr. Collins has done well to include this volume in his cheap series.

Dr. ACHILLI's *Dealings with the Inquisition* (Hall, Virtue, and Co.) has reached a second edition, and is considerably enlarged, as well as published in a cheaper form. We so recently reviewed this book that we have but to chronicle the fact now stated; just adding that the singular personal story of the author, and his evidently truthful revelations of ecclesiastical purposes and operations, and of clerical character and life, at the heart of the Romish Church, combine to give interest and value to the work. —*Scripture Light on Popish Darkness* (Partridge and Oakley) is the last production of the ever-busy pen of the late Rev. INGRAM COBBIN; in which he has clearly and usefully brought Bible principles and passages to the destruction of the foundations of Popery, and the refutation of its teachings. —*The Jesuits, their*

Rise and Progress, Doctrines and Morality, by T. H. USBORNE, Esq. (Partridge and Oakey), contains a brief sketch of Jesuit history, not worth much; and numerous extracts from Jesuit writers, which are horrible and disgusting enough. But we protest against such a publication. Those who ought to know these things as they are have opportunities and means sufficient for their information; but a low-priced book like this, however well intended, is as likely to be a benefaction to prurency and nastiness as to serve any useful purpose.

The Jesuits: a Historical Sketch; is the title of a new volume of the "Monthly Series" of the Religious Tract Society. It is graphic, spirited, and intelligent; not always looking at events and characters in absolutely colourless light, but never suffering its intense Protestantism to degenerate into coarse or angry injustice. Deep attachment to truth, and heartfelt love of Christian liberty, are represented as the sources of power in opposition to the machinations of Jesuitism.—*Papal Errors; their Rise and Progress*, is another work published by the Tract Society; well written, and abounding with information.

The Papal World (B. L. Green), is a series of half-penny books for the young, eight numbers of which are now published. They are beautifully got up, and marvels of cheapness. Whether it be really desirable to throw the minds of children into the whirl of polemics, we doubt. If, however, Popery exist before their eyes, and attract their attention, these little books are very fitted to instruct them in its true character.—*What is Popery?* is the title of a catechism by Rev. J. HAYDEN (Jackson and Walford), which contains a great deal of matter needing further explanation, in order that the mind of the reader may be enlightened rather than crammed with phrases and names. It is, however, a very comprehensive outline of the subject.

THE PERIODICALS (AUGUST).

THE contents of the BRITISH QUARTERLY REVIEW are, as usual, of a high order of excellence, and of a kind suited to various tastes. "Human Progression—Theories about it," and "Thoughts on the Labour Question," are on cognate subjects. The first carefully reviews a recently-published work already noticed in our columns, and Mr. Spencer's "Social Statics." The reviewer remarks on the coincidence of opinion between the two authors, and particularly on their denial of the right to property in land; on which we have the comment, that it is—

"A fact pregnant with the most important consequences, that this doctrine of the equal right of all men to the natural advantages of the soil is a doctrine daily gaining ground. Not only does it figure in such works as those before us; it is also becoming conspicuous as an article in the popular political creed. That the right of private property in the substance of the earth is logically indefensible, is a proposition to be heard asserted on one side, and assented to on the other, in ordinary conversation; and, as we learn from the publication of Mr. Newman's 'Lectures on Political Economy,' this proposition has even been publicly taught in a seminary for ladies. These certainly are ominous signs."

The second article discusses a number of important points, more particularly the influence of machinery, and the relative effects of competition and co-operation. The practical conclusion of the writer is, that greater facilities should be afforded for successful emigration, by furnishing, on a large scale, capital as well as the means of transport, and especially that the colonies should be rendered more attractive to home-loving Englishmen, by giving to them the same right of self-government as is possessed in the mother country. "Lancashire and Yorkshire since 1800," which has for its texts Mr. Prentice's Manchester sketches and the Life of Mr. Edward Baines, is a cheering as well as interesting paper, as showing the advance made by the people, both socially and politically. Surely, no one recollecting the days when borough-mongering was at its height—when the spy system was in full work—when Peterloo massacres and suspensions of the Habeas Corpus Act were parts of the Ministerial programme, will allow that "the former days were better than these." "The Papal Index of Prohibited Books" is a seasonable article, highly suggestive, though calmly written, and well calculated to excite honest indignation at the assumed infallibility of Rome. We pass by three articles on literary and scientific topics—namely, "Wilhelm Hauff—the German Romanticists," "Dramatic Poetry in the Age of Queen Elizabeth," and the "Correlation of Physical Forces," with a brief paper on "Missions in South Africa"—that we may pause at that with which the number closes. "Naturalism versus Inspiration" is a review of Mr. Greg's "Creed of Christendom," which, from its length—occupying, as it does, nearly 80 pages—as well as its completeness, approaches the dignity of a treatise. The searching character of its logic, its comprehensiveness of view, clearness and discrimination, render it a valuable, as it is a much-needed, contribution to the defensive literature of Christianity. Several of

the passages are written with considerable pungency, and in others sarcasm is employed with felicitous delicacy. Referring to the sceptical dogma which represents man as the mere creature of a relentless destiny, God being to him "a far off—a great mechanist, who has constructed his machine, and retired to a distance that he may see it go," the critic exclaims—

"Oh, these philosophers!—they have no bowels—nothing of the large heart, nothing of the genial spirit, that belongs to the true prophet. They see not the visions of the prophet. They are among us, but not of us. They discourse about us, but they know us not. Very hermits of Thebais are they, though they move in our most crowded places. They look upon our strongest and noblest instincts with a cold scorn; and their punishment goes along with them, for they never interpret us aright, they never forecast about us aright. Religion, it is true, is something more than a particular form of selfishness, but it is something other than self-annihilation. We must say to these vain men, that we care very little about an escape from the wheels of the Juggernaut set up by superstition, if it be only that we may fall beneath the wheels of another set up by your philosophy. Let a man preach to us that we have no choice but between these, and we look him in the face, and from our full and strong heart we say—thou LIEST!—there is, there must be something wiser and better,—our very being is a lie, if such discoursing be not a lie!"

We give entire the concluding paragraphs, both as showing the serious light in which the writer regards the present aspect of the great controversy, and as containing a candid acknowledgment of the existence of evils in our own midst, the exposure of which, by other hands, has, as our readers know, given not a little offence:—

"These are the two great powers now at work in our Christendom, from one end of it to the other. We regret to say that it is by far the most influential mind of Christendom that is marshalled under the one or the other of these standards, and not under the standard of a Scriptural Christianity. Many millions in the nations of Christendom apprehend these principles clearly, and avow them without scruple; and many millions more are variously influenced by them, so as to have become lost to the Christianity taught by Jesus and Paul. In the face of such antagonisms, so strong on either hand, the Church of Christ has to keep her footing and to make her way.

"On the Continent, a state of things to the above effect presents itself everywhere. In Great Britain, matters are tending more and more every day towards the same issue. What is worse, Evangelical Christians seem to be all but blind to these signs of the times. Amidst every sort of agitation as to the lesser doctrines, or the mere ritualism of Christianity, or as to the best means of upholding and diffusing it, few seem to be aware that there are agencies at work which threaten to put an end to all these broils about Christianity, by expelling the thing itself from the midst of us. Our great churchmen, above all, cannot afford to be thus inobservant of what is going on. Nonconformists, too, for the greater part, are far from seeing what manner of persons they ought to be, if the perils of these times are to be adequately met by them. Methodism, unless greatly changed, of which at present we see no sign, may be said to have done its work. Nor have we anything very flattering to say of Congregationalism. The educated, the energetic, the working mind of the community is becoming more and more lost to our churches, in common with all other churches. We scarcely touch the mass of the people beneath us, or the minds of reading, culture, and more free thought above us. We do something with the orderly, the well-to-do, and the comfortable people of our time, though even among these the proportion disposed to give heed to our doings seem to be gradually diminishing. Whence these many unsettled, disorderly, and sickly churches? Whence these heavy complaints about the feebleness and inadequacy of our existing ministry, and this small promise of improvement as regards the ministry of the future? The cause, in our view, is simple and apparent—a leaven of scepticism has found entrance into the more instructed and energetic minds of the age, in all grades, leaving small space for thorough religious conviction of any kind, or for that thorough action that might proceed from it. We see this disastrous course of things coming over us so clearly—like a sweep of destiny—that had we the resources of what is called the religious world at our command, we should, we think, feel constrained to appropriate no small part of those means which are now expended, and with so little apparent result, on collateral and distant objects, to this life-struggle at our own door. But from whatever source the means may come, our aim should be to secure a more reasonable maintenance for our home ministry; a large increase of our home force; a much more varied adjustment of the means of instruction to the wants of the community; and a far more successful working of the press along with the pulpit."

Of the nine articles in the NORTH BRITISH REVIEW we have space to say but little. "The Literature of Apologetics" is a review of an extraordinary work, published in France, containing the principal treatises written in defence of Christianity, and also of Roman Catholicism. Each work is given entire, the series containing more than 150 volumes, translated into the French, and constituting a complete body of apologetic theology. Taking this volume as a text-book, the reviewer dilates on the successive controversies with Judaism, Paganism, Mahomedanism, Deism, and Rationalism. "Net Results of 1848 in Germany and Italy" is an animated summary and commentary, the writer's conclusion being this:—

"The passion for liberty, independence, and nationality, has enormously gained ground; the municipal jealousies which divided the several sections and cities of the Peninsula have been materially weakened; the Papal tyranny is becoming daily more odious—the Mazzini party, as it is called, is admitted even by its opponents to be rapidly spreading; and if the impatient man who is at its head can have forbearance to bide his time,

and wait his opportunity, it may well prove that the day of deliverance is far nearer than is thought."

"Typical Forms" is an admirably-written scientific article, full of well-arranged information. "Recent Works of Fiction" is a review of a batch of books, with a descant upon novel-writing, which is alleged to be unduly depreciated. "The Social Science: its History and Prospects," is elaborate and valuable, though to the general reader it may not be very inviting. "Kingsley's Saint's Tragedy, and Sermons" is a favourable notice. "Character in Architecture" reviews Mr. Ruskin's "Stones of Venice," and debates architectural questions with great gusto. It is not very satisfactory to learn that "the mistakes which have arisen in architecture during the last five-and-twenty years, merely from want of judgment in choosing the right styles, and the right phases of the right styles, are in number and magnitude something quite appalling to think of."

"The five Wounds of the holy Church," is a notice of a treatise on ecclesiastical reform, by a Romish ecclesiastic, of the character of which the reader will be able to judge when he has been informed what the "five wounds" are. The first is the wound of the left hand of the holy Church, which is the division of the people from the clergy in public worship; the second, in the right hand, is the insufficient education of the clergy; the third, in the side of the Church, is the disunion of the bishops; the fourth, in the right foot, is lay patronage; and the fifth, in the left foot, is the servitude of ecclesiastical property. It will be seen that the Abbate Rosmini's complainings are not exclusively applicable to his own Church. Under the last head—

"He lays down rules for the regulation of ecclesiastical property, and deprecates the scandal and the evil which arise from the prevalent idea that the Church has her hands always open to receive, but never open to give, and that all that enter her ark goes no more out. This unseemly grasping at this world's goods, excites the Governments to interfere in sequestrating ecclesiastical property, and stirs up the people to break open the locked doors of the sanctuary. The Church, he says, should make public all her accounts, and publish an annual balance sheet of all her income and expenditure; and if disputes arise between the ecclesiastical order and the secular power, the Church should rather abandon all her temporal wealth than run the risk of losing her hold on the hearts and consciences of the people."

A critique on Mr. Babbage's "Exposition of 1851," adds some interesting particulars to our stock of information on an all-engrossing topic. Mr. Babbage's career is another instance of the unsatisfactory position of scientific men in this country in relation to the honorary rewards and more substantial honours at the disposal of the Government.

"During," says Mr. Babbage, "the eleven years of the present reign, one solitary instance is to be found of a baronetcy given for science, and that too occurred only at a festival (the coronation), at which baronetages and peerages were showered upon those whose sole claim was founded on the mere support of party. During the same interval, about half-a-dozen of those who cultivate science have been knighted. It appears, then, that the highest position a man of science can attain, and that but very rarely, is a baronetcy; that the highest salary is about £1,000 a year. When this is compared with the most successful prizes in the army, the navy, the church, or the bar, it shows at once the inferior position occupied by science."

THE ELECTIC REVIEW, though lacking in topics of present interest, is a well-written number. "Delta's Sketches of Poetical Literature" are reviewed in a genial spirit by one thoroughly competent to pronounce on such a work. The author (David M. Moir) has, however, not lived to be gladdened by the critic's praise, the latter remarking in a postscript—

"We almost tremble now to begin a criticism on any advanced and well-known author. While we were writing our paper on Joanna Bailie the news arrived of her death. While expecting the proof of the above article on 'Delta,' the melancholy tidings of his sudden decease reached us."

"Sculpture: Works of Edward Hodges Baily," traces the career of one of the first of living sculptors, whose genius, the writer believes, has never yet been fully appreciated. The life of the late Mr. Baines is the subject of another pleasing paper. "A Pilgrimage to the Land of my Fathers," written by a gentleman bearing the euphonious name of the Rev. Moses Margoliouth, is sharply cut up as a flagrant case of sheer book-making, vexatious for its pedantry, and disgusting in its triviality of detail. "Animal Magnetism" is a fair, and rather lively analysis of Baron Von Reichenbach's Researches. "Protestant Protest"—one of the series of anti-papistical papers, commenced in this review since the occurrence of the hierarchical question—reviews a set of clerical lectures, which, according to the estimate of the reviewer, are not of a very high order, and the force of which is impaired by the position of the lecturers as clergymen of a church holding some of the worst of the Romish errors. The other articles in the number are headed, "Progress of Australia," and "Bede's Ecclesiastical History."

THE CHRISTIAN SPECTATOR is this month increased in bulk by the publication of the three papers by Messrs. Robertson, Miall, and Tice,

prepared at the instance of the Congregational Board of Education, accompanied by a well-reasoned article on the present state of the educational controversy. These alone are worth the price of the magazine, which contains, in addition, articles on "Revelation: the Religious Guide of Human Nature;" "The Gospel and the Poor;" "John Milton" (a glowing and eloquent sketch); "Words for the Wise. III. How did you Like him?" (a pungent and suggestive fragment,) with a tale illustrative of the religious trials of the sixteenth century; and the other usual contents. Such a number ought to, and no doubt will, have an augmented circulation.

TAIT'S MAGAZINE is more sober and solid than it has been of late. The best papers are two on ecclesiastical topics. That entitled "Church and College in Scotland" calls for the abolition of professorial tests in the Scottish Universities, as being all that is needed to render them complete contrasts to their more exclusive rivals in England:—

"Nothing can be more dissimilar in character and working than the English and Scotch Universities. No students reside within the walls of the latter, no tests are required of pupils at entrance, and Jew or Gentile may equally carry off academic honours; and all that is wanted to complete their emancipation is, that the same freedom that breathes in the benches should be allowed to circulate amongst the chairs."

"The Bishops and their Incomes" is a valuable paper, gathering up recent facts, and connecting them with their antecedents. The moral of the whole is that, by and by, a reluctant government will be compelled to institute "a national Church more in unison with the national sentiments." Such a passage as the following could not, we think, be found in the pages of *Tait* in its palmier days:—

"Bitterly, for the sake of the venerable Establishment herself, do we lament all this; for much we fear, if she be not at once thoroughly and searchingly reformed, the Church of England will, ere long, be numbered with the things which have been—the Star Chamber, the rotten boroughs, and the Corn-laws! This, we think, would be one of the greatest calamities that could befall the nation; for we are fully alive to the advantages, even in a temporal point of view, of having a gentleman and a man of education resident in every parish, to diffuse throughout the land the blessings of Christianity and of civilisation; and we would not object to a moderate sum being paid to one amongst the number, distinguished for his wisdom, his piety, and his moral character, to guide and superintend his less eminent brethren. This was the ancient—alas! it is far from the modern—episcopacy. But unless, in this instance at least, we return to the wisdom of our ancestors, and unless reform of the Church be forthwith undertaken in the old spirit by a body of men very different from the present bishops and their nominees of the Ecclesiastical Commission, we fear that, as in the instance of France, ten ages of faith may be sapped in a generation."

We can forgive BLACKWOOD for its "Census and Free-trade" article, and its jubilant strains anent the Scarborough election, for the sake of the other contents of the number, which, if not of a very weighty calibre, are certainly entertaining. "Voltaire in the Crystal Palace" is a curious and striking paper, calling to mind Landor's imaginary conversations. "The London Diary of a German Authoress" is a very readable notice of a book containing more sensible comments upon the people and things of England than the reviewer expected "from the pen of a German Jewess, a republican and socialist, a devoted admirer of George Sand, Arnold Ruge, Mazzini, and other subversives." "Pictures from St. Petersburg," and "Paris in 1851," are equally lively; beside which we have the continuation of "My Novel" and "the Raid of Aranboll—a tale of the bygone year," with a brief "tribute of respect and affection to the memory of one of the earliest and most esteemed contributors" to the magazine—David Moir, already mentioned.

The latter half of the double number of the ART JOURNAL throws the first into the shade, each page being covered with carefully engraved sketches of some of those many beautiful or ingenious objects of which the visitor to the Exhibition has perchance had but too hurried a sight. We know not what may be the editorial plan, but suggest that in the absence of some more systematic arrangement, the work will, however admirable in other respects, be too desultory to deserve the name of a Catalogue.

THE POPULAR HISTORIAN AND FIRESIDE FRIEND, is the well-chosen title of a new two-penny monthly, designed "to make the study of the story simple, useful, and attractive, in order to recommend it to the working classes, for whose benefit the work is specially designed," it being at the same time intended by its execution "to deserve attention from the educated and refined." It is sufficiently comprehensive and miscellaneous in its character to suit the tastes of a wide circle, and we shall be glad to find so respectably got up and instructive a work taking its place in that literary corps which we hope to see treading closer and closer upon the heels of the literary banditti who alike disgrace the press and demoralize their readers.

THE ENGLISH FLOWER GARDEN is also an addition to the stock of monthlies, and is intended

to "illustrate such plants, whether old or new, suitable for cultivation in the open garden, with or without winter protection, as have not been previously figured in any publication of a similar character and price." It has several coloured illustrations.

THE NATIONAL TEMPERANCE CHRONICLE and the TEMPERANCE GAZETTE have been, like Colman's "two single gentlemen, rolled into one," and now appear under the editorship of the Rev. Thos. Spencer.—THE SCOTTISH TEMPERANCE REVIEW, the organ of the "Scottish Temperance League," is full of matter indicative of the tact and activity of that body. The two articles on bribery and treating, and elections, and on the manufacture of whisky, are the most important in this number.—THE FREE CHURCH MAGAZINE is conducted with much spirit. "The Past, the Present, and the Future of Railways"—"the Low Haunts of London"—"Practical Hints for the Church's Work—No. 7: Farm Servants," are papers which will be found interesting on both sides the Tweed. The last suggests the propriety of a similarly practical treatment of the subject of evangelization in this country.—THE CHRISTIAN REFORMER, with which we must close these notices, has two elaborate reviews of "Taylor's Christian Aspects of Faith and Duty," and "Greg's Creed of Christendom," with a lengthened letter on the subject of American Slavery, from the Rev. R. L. Carpenter, who has recently visited that country, and who furnishes much information as to the state of parties there in relation to this painful question.

Memoir of William Allen, F.R.S. By JAMES SHERMAN. London: Gilpin, Bishopsgate-street.

We learn, from Mr. Sherman's preface, that this volume owes its origin to a laudable desire, on the part of the proprietors, to render the biography of William Allen accessible to those to whom the bulk and price of the original three-volume edition were an obstacle. Mr. Sherman's task has been chiefly to condense his material; he has omitted many matters of purely personal or denominational interest, and has recast the whole. The work now makes a readable and interesting book. The narrative is sufficiently clear and animated, and possesses the distinctive excellences of Mr. Sherman's well-known style. One other merit will strike every reader—the heartfelt sympathy of the biographer with his subject; few could so thoroughly have appreciated, and skilfully have touched, the religious phases of William Allen's character as Mr. Sherman. If we were inclined to find fault, it would be with the ever-recurring antithesis between scientific pursuits and personal piety, as though the author supposed the one to exclude the other,—a supposition which facts do not warrant, for among men of science quite the average proportion of pious men are found; and for which there is no *a priori* necessity, for intellectual pursuits of any kind tend to elevate the spirit rather than debase it.

Of William Allen himself little need be said at this date. Every one knew him in his life-time as one of the most many-sided of men,—the distinguished chemist—the popular lecturer—the practical philanthropist—the journalist—the Quaker-leader—the friend of kings and statesmen. And after his death every one knew him as one of the most perfect of men. It was not in virtue of an Alcibiades-like versatility that he united in himself so many and contradictory attributes. When the veil was withdrawn, and the secrets of his being disclosed, the world saw, that in the strength of genuine Christian principle, making him sincere and earnest at all points of his character, he had accomplished so much; and that the depth and purity of that principle constitutes his highest greatness, and, therefore, his strongest claim to be remembered and imitated.

In Mr. Sherman's pages the reader will find a faithful portraiture of this noble character, the study of which cannot fail to stimulate pious feeling and philanthropic activity.

At Maidstone, on Monday week, Baron Alderson was about to direct the attention of the jury to a solemn dictum of law, as laid down by Lord Hale, when, from some unknown circumstance, his chair slipped back, and "the learned judge measured his length upon the floor of the bench, amidst a heap of books and papers that were displaced by his fall." His lordship, upon recovering himself, laughed very heartily, and the Court was in "a roar."

Dr. Pennington, says the *Liverpool Albion*, a coloured Presbyterian minister, who has the charge of a congregation of colour in New York, and who has, by his eloquence, interested several large audiences in Liverpool, recently embarked, along with his wife and child, in the New York packet ship "Siddons," Captain Howes, his friends having purchased his freedom.

It is stated that a contract for the proposed submarine telegraph between England and France has been taken by Mr. T. Crampton, and that the works, which are to consist of four lines of wire, are to be finished by the 30th of September next. The wire is to be insulated by gutta serena, and already a considerable portion, it is said, has been completed and subjected to the requisite proofs.

From communications appearing in the *Arbroath Guide*, it appears that the kirk-sessions there are inflicting "discipline" on persons found guilty of walking on Sunday!

LITERARY MISCELLANY.

M. LAMARTINE'S PORTRAIT OF NAPOLEON.—The Paris papers are filled with extracts from a new history by M. de Lamartine, the subject of which is the restoration of Louis XVIII. The eloquent historian would seem to have undertaken the task of disabusing the minds of the people with regard to Napoleon, whose fame he reduces to power. "Grand par l'action, petit par l'idée, nul par la vertu: voilà l'homme!" In fact, a false, selfish, heartless, ambitious egotist, who shrank from no means, however mean or criminal, to advance his own personal interest. The Royalist papers are those which seem to be most delighted with this new work. If we may suppose that M. de Lamartine undertook it for the purpose of demolishing the candidature of Louis Napoleon, by destroying the prestige attached to the name he bears, these four large volumes will present a monument of singular patience, erected for a direct political purpose. How often has M. de Lamartine been told that his History of the Girondists was one of the main causes of the Revolution of 1848. Only last week, M. Dufaure did not hesitate to give the sanction of his own weighty opinion, that the popular notion regarding the effect produced by the history in question was well founded. M. de Lamartine may, therefore, feel warranted in believing that a pen which upset a throne may prevent the revival of the empire. At all events, the Legitimists appear ready to absolve him from one work on account of the other. They have found a champion against the unconstitutional candidate of 1852. Let all false varnish be stripped away from the popular idol, and they fancy that the people will of necessity return to the old royalty, believing, as they do, that the Republic would easily be put down if the great names at present so attractive to the people's eyes could be destroyed. It is of course in the interest of the Republic, and perhaps of his own candidature for the Presidency, that M. de Lamartine's history is conceived. But as the Legitimists do not believe in the durability of the Republic, they overlook the moral of the work for the sake of the damage likely to be done to the fame of Napoleon.—*Correspondent of the Herald.*

CHARLES DICKENS ON HATS.—Hats are a great nuisance; no man out of Bedlam disputes that. They are an absurd roofing for the capital of the human body. In the past history of English costume, we can find no cover for men's heads so egregiously ridiculous as that which posterity will see to have been worn by the heroes of '51. In a crowd they are in the way of those behind us if we keep them on, and they probably get smashed if we take them off; we have to hold them gingerly, manœuvre them, have two thoughts for the hat and one thought for ourselves. They are a source of headaches, and in windy weather they call our attention from all other thoughts, because our minds must then be concentrated on the hat. We must press it over our brows tightly enough to cause a deep red ring upon the forehead; and that done we must be on the alert for any puff of wind which may require us to carry up our hand for its preservation. . . . The abandonment of hats, without injury to hatters, is a change now gradually taking place. The Greek cap is picturesque. In as far as its shape accords with the wearer's head, and does not caricature the outline of the wearer's body, it is very well. It suits the costume and climate of the Greeks, but I diffidently submit, not the English dress and drizzle. In England, certainly, the brim is an essential portion of a hat; we want eaves to the roofing of our heads; not monstrous umbrella brims, like those of the hats seen in the Tunis department of the World's Exhibition, but a moderate projection. The Greeks would have put brims to their caps if they had lived under an English sky. A simple head-covering, a skull-cap with a brim, would answer the exigencies of our case in the simplest manner. Such a head-covering was introduced not many years ago, under the name of "wide-awake," by hatters. It was made of felt, and was meant for garden-wear. Such hats have been long worn by our rustic population. . . . Our English ladies, without calling meetings or creating any stir, have done what English gentlemen have talked about, have for their own parts done away with hats for their own equestrian wear. Ladies who ride with cylinders upon their heads are now no longer to be seen. They wear the "wide-awake;" they are emancipated; they appear in reasonable hats, and never will be seen in cylinders again. Omitting feathers, and such decorations as become the English woman, but do not become the man, hats of this form can be adapted to our male costume, and by this change of fashion their accrues no injury to hatters. The change will not be made by public meetings, or by the Anti-Hat Association. It is a change in progress, slowly, but surely, following the current of opinion. The time has arrived when any hatter may perceive the point to which the public taste is tending. The rest of hat reform is in the hands of the hatters; if they will leave off making cylinders, and offer to the public hats resembling those now worn by ladies—modifications of the wide-awake—they will be well backed by the public.—*Dickens's "Household Words."*

RIVALRY ON THE RAIL.—By the Midland route from York, as well as by the Great Northern Railway, passengers are now conveyed from York to London and back for *five shillings*.

It is asserted that Mr. Hudson, M.P., has taken shares to the amount of £100,000 in the Paris and Lyons Railway.

GLEANINGS.

The *Independence*, of Brussels, says it is very probable that the Queen of England and Prince Albert will visit Brussels during the fêtes of September.

Mr. Macaulay has modified (in the *Edinburgh Review*) the charges advanced in his history against William Penn.

While the Gresham Committee throw cold water on Mr. Paxton's plan for covering the uncomfortable area of the Royal Exchange, it is worthy of remark that the committee of the model Bourse of Antwerp have decided on glazing that area, the covering being decorated with a map of the world.

The *Daily News* says that among the ladies who visited the Great Exhibition last week was one who was so stout that none of the many entrances in the transept were wide enough to admit her, and she, consequently, had to enter through the door allotted to pianos and other heavy goods, at the west end of the building.

It is stated in diplomatic circles in Paris, that the Sovereigns of the minor German States purpose visiting Vienna in the course of the present month; and that the visit is connected with politics.

The Provost of Greenock being urgently wanted in a committee-room of the House of Commons, a policeman was sent round the Crystal Palace, displaying a printed placard on a pole—"The Provost of Greenock wanted!"

A company of fifteen persons, Syrian Libanese from Syria, have arrived in London for the purpose of giving representations of the manners and customs of Syria.

Prince Albert has consented to assume the Presidency of the Zoological Society, long held by the Earl of Derby.

A Liverpool paper mentions that penny omnibuses are becoming very common in that town.

General Georgy is said to be engaged at Klagensfest with the composer of a large political work on the Hungarian revolution, which is to appear at Hamburg.

The high sheriffs of Cumberland have been accustomed to contribute £10 to the Carlisle races fund, but the present sheriff, being of the Society of Friends, has sent a donation of equal amount to the Cumberland Infirmary, in lieu of a subscription to the Carlisle races.

Lamartine has published a new work in two volumes, called the *Restoration*; it is written in the same eloquent style that gained him so much reputation, and severely denounces Napoleon.

The incarceration of Charles Hugo is postponed for a singular reason—there being no room in the prisons to which political offenders are consigned.

"TEACHING THE YOUNG IDEA HOW TO SHOOT."—Teacher: John, suppose I were to shoot at a tree with five birds on it, and kill three, how many would be left? John: Three, Sir. Teacher: No, two would be left, you ignoramus. John: No, there wouldn't be though—the three shot would be left, and the other two would be fled away. Teacher: Take your seat, John.

Mr. Hume, M.P., who is slowly recovering from indisposition, is now at Brighton, whither he has gone for the benefit of a change of air.

A windy orator in the New York legislature, after a lengthy effort, stopped for a drink of water. "I rise," said Bloss, "to a point of order." Everybody stared, wondering what the point of order was. "What is it?" asked the Speaker. "I think, Sir," said Bloss, "it is out of order for a windmill to go by water."

A meeting of Homœopathic practitioners of the northern parts of the kingdom, was held at 6, Micklegate, York, July 21st.

"How excruciating is it," exclaims the *Chicago Patriot*, "when, in some happy hour, an editor has elaborated a thought that he loves as his own child, and hopes somebody else will love it too, to have the paper that contains it, yet damp from the press, sent home to him, carefully enveloping a pound of candles."

INFANT RHYMES FOR CHURCH REFORMERS.

Bishop Jack Horner
Sat in a corner,
Eating his Christian pie;
He put in his thumb,
And he pulled out a plum,
And said, "What a rich chap am I!"—*Punch*.

SINGULAR CONFESSION.—A married Jewess, about thirty years of age, has charged herself with the murder of her two children, one nine years ago, the other four months since. The Worship-street magistrate remanded her, that inquiries might be made.

A steam tow-boat had been seized by her Majesty's steamer "Cormorant," in the harbour of Rio Janeiro, on suspicion of having furnished supplies to vessels engaged in the slave-trade. She was taken outside the harbour and blown-up.

BIRTHS.

May 25, at Colombo, Ceylon, the wife of the Rev. J. D. PALM, of a daughter.
July 22, at Westwood-cottage, Enfield, the wife of the Rev. S. J. SMITH, B.A., of a son.
July 29, at 34, Mecklenburgh-square, the wife of the Rev. T. E. THORNTON, of a son, still-born.
July 29, at 7, Stockwell-villas, Mrs. HENRY DOULTON, of a daughter.
July 30, the wife of the Rev. J. BARLEY, of Cowes, Isle of Wight, of a son.
August 3, the wife of Mr. SAMUEL HARRIS BOOTH, late of Birkenhead, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

July 19, at the Tabernacle, Haverfordwest, by the Rev. T. G. Stamper, of Uxbridge, Mr. THOMAS ADAMS to MARIA ANN LLOYD; both of Haverfordwest.
July 22, by license, at the Independent Chapel, Star-lane, Stamford, Lincolnshire, by the Rev. J. E. Trimmer, the minister, Mr. J. TREBUTT, draper, High-street, Deptford, to Miss MARY ANN, eldest daughter of Mr. H. TREBUTT, grocer, High-street, Stamford.
July 22, at Turret-green Meeting, by the Rev. I. Lord, Mr.

WILLIAM PIPER, draper, of Norwich, to MARIANNE, the fourth daughter of Mr. S. PIPER, of the Ipswich Express, Ipswich.
July 27, at the Croft Chapel, Hastings, by the Rev. W. Davis, Mr. WILLIAM GIBBERT, corn dealer, to Miss ELLEN NICHOLS; both of St. Leonard's.

July 28, at Ayr, N.B., by the Rev. R. Henderson, H.E.I.C.S., Calcutta, the Rev. JAMES MACDONALD, Congregational minister, Ayr, to ELIZABETH, the second daughter of the late J. WATSON, Esq.

July 29, at the Tabernacle, Haverfordwest, by the Rev. T. G. Stamper, of Uxbridge, the Rev. JAMES WILLIAMS to Miss JANE THOMAS; both of Haverfordwest.

July 30, at Kensington, by the Rev. J. Stoughton, Mr. EDMUND DUDDEN, of Addison-road, to HANNAH, daughter of Mr. W. BUDDEN, of the Crescent, Kensington.

July 31, at the Baptist Chapel, Victoria-street, Windsor, by the Rev. S. Lillycrop, Mr. JOSEPH ATKINS, of Slough, to SARAH, third daughter of the late Mr. J. RAYNER, of Windsor.

August 1, at Rushmore-road Chapel, Manchester, by the Rev. J. Griffin, the Rev. JAMES BEDALL, of Oldham-road Independent Chapel, to ANN, eldest daughter of E. WOOD, Esq., of Upper Brook-street.

August 2, at Richmond Chapel, Lower Broughton-road, Manchester, by the Rev. D. E. Ford, Mr. JOHN BURKHOPF to Mrs. THOMAS; both of Salford.

DEATHS.

July 19, after a long illness, aged 63, Mrs. ELIZABETH HADLOW, relict of the late Rev. J. E. Hadlow, late minister of the Countess of Huntingdon's Chapel, at Ashford.

On Sunday, July 20th, in his 76th year, at the house of his daughter, Mrs. R. ROBINS, at Leicester (where he had been staying several weeks on a visit), the Rev. JOHN JERARD, for forty-seven years the beloved pastor of the Congregational Church assembly in West Orchard Chapel, Coventry.

July 21, at Hedsocott, Chittlehampton, aged 53, Miss LUCILLA ROLLS, sister of the late Lord Rolles.

July 25, at Bridgnorth, aged 68, J. TAYLOR, Esq., Clerk of the Peace, and Treasurer of that borough.

July 27, at 13, Haberdasher-place West, Horton, SARAH, the wife of Mr. T. LEONARD, of the Bank of England.

July 27, at Bognor, FRANCIS LEIGH, the infant and only child of E. L. FERRINGTON, Junr., Esq., of Lincoln's-inn.

July 29, in the Savoy, Strand, in her 78th year, ANNE, wife of the Rev. Dr. STEINKOPFF.

July 29, aged 21, JOHN COOKE, son of the Rev. J. Cooke, Independent minister, Uttoxeter.

July 31, at Biggleswade, aged 9, HARRIETTE JANE, the third and youngest daughter of J. N. FOSTER, Esq.

July 31, at Gloucester-villas, Queen's-road, Dalston, in her 71st year, JOANNA, the wife of Mr. W. SELP, auctioneer, Crown-street, Finsbury.

August 1, at 7, Queen's-row, Pentonville, aged 55, JOHANNIS, the wife of J. R. FARRE, M.D.

MONEY MARKET AND COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

CITY, TUESDAY EVENING.

The English Stock Market has fluctuated but little during the week—the tendency being downwards. The rate for discount continues unchanged, though on one or two recent occasions the demand for money on the Stock Exchange has increased. The premium upon Exchequer Bills is depreciating, which may, perhaps, be partly accounted for from the facilities afforded by Joint Stock Banks in allowing interest upon deposits. The decline in Consols has not exceeded $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ per cent., but Exchequer Bills have gone down 5s. to 6s. The low price of railways has offered some attraction to parties having surplus means, and may slightly affect Consols. Bank Stock has been maintained at very high rates.

PROGRESS OF THE STOCKS:—

	Wed.	Thurs.	Friday.	Sat.	Monday.	Tues.
3 per Ct. Cons.	96 $\frac{1}{2}$	96 $\frac{1}{2}$	96 $\frac{1}{2}$	96 $\frac{1}{2}$	96 $\frac{1}{2}$	96 $\frac{1}{2}$
Cons. for Acct.	96 $\frac{1}{2}$	96 $\frac{1}{2}$	96 $\frac{1}{2}$	96 $\frac{1}{2}$	96 $\frac{1}{2}$	97
3 per Ct. Red.	97 $\frac{1}{2}$	97 $\frac{1}{2}$	97 $\frac{1}{2}$	97 $\frac{1}{2}$	97 $\frac{1}{2}$	97 $\frac{1}{2}$
New 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ per Ct.	98 $\frac{1}{2}$	98 $\frac{1}{2}$	98 $\frac{1}{2}$	98 $\frac{1}{2}$	98 $\frac{1}{2}$	98
Annuitants...	98 $\frac{1}{2}$	98 $\frac{1}{2}$	98 $\frac{1}{2}$	98 $\frac{1}{2}$	98 $\frac{1}{2}$	98
India Stock ..	215 $\frac{1}{2}$	215 $\frac{1}{2}$	215 $\frac{1}{2}$	215 $\frac{1}{2}$	215 $\frac{1}{2}$	216
Bank Stock ..	48 pm.	48 pm.	48 pm.	47 pm.	47 pm.	47 pm.
Excheq. Bills..	50 pm.	50 pm.	50 pm.	50 pm.	50 pm.	50 pm.
India Bonds ..	50 pm.	50 pm.	50 pm.	50 pm.	50 pm.	50 pm.
Long Annuity.	7 7-16	7 7-16	7 7-16	7 7-16	7 7-16	7 7-16

The Foreign Market has been dull, with a tendency upwards. Sardinian Scrip has been but little dealt in, and after slight fluctuation, has reached par. Russian Four-and-a-Half per Cent. Bonds are in demand, and becoming scarce; the price having reached 101 $\frac{1}{2}$. Mexican Bonds are rather firmer, and have to-day reached 31 $\frac{1}{2}$. Portuguese Bonds are without change, and are now quoted ex-dividend. Spanish Stock has been subject to some fluctuation, but no business of importance has been done in it.

Considerable interest is felt in respect to the forthcoming Austrian loan of £8,000,000, although but little is as yet known. The general impression is that Baron James Rothschild will take the bulk of it, and that the remainder will be given in commission to various bankers. The price is not exactly known, but 92 to 93 has been named for a Five per Cent. Stock. This, it must be remembered, however, is in paper currency, and, therefore, really much above the actual cost. To secure the dividend in specie, it is said that 4 per cent. extra must be paid; but it is within the recollection of many, that Austria made some years since, through a great Hebrew firm, a loan of £2,000,000, the rate of exchange being specified on the face of the bond at so many guilders, and yet this agreement was violated, and parties had subsequently to incur the loss and inconvenience arising from the exchange of the day. In reference to this loan, the *Times*' Vienna correspondent says:—"It is a very prevalent opinion here that Baron Krauss is reckoning without his host, and that he will at last be necessitated to have recourse to the odious measure recently adopted in Italy; viz., a forced loan. People as well at home as abroad cannot lose sight of the fact that a vast sum of money has been sunk within the last three years, and that there is little immediate prospect of any great diminution in the expenditure."

Considerable excitement has prevailed during the past week in the Railway Share Market, and the business done has been of magnitude. It should be said, however, that the bulk of the transactions were for speculators. In the early part of the past week the market was fluctuating, but on Tuesday afternoon a change for the better became apparent, and very low rates of continuation were charged for carrying over. The interest for continuing North Western was 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 $\frac{1}{2}$; Great Western, 7 $\frac{1}{2}$; and South Eastern about 10 per cent. per annum. On the settling day itself, however, even this was reversed, and a "backwardation" was paid upon Midland and some other shares which had been previously most largely sold. Thursday was the highest point of the week, and then great difficulty was experienced, or otherwise was artificially created, in obtaining shares. Since Thursday, the market has improved.

The Corn Market, on Monday, was heavy, at a decline of from 1s. to 2s. on the rates of that day week.

The accounts of the state of trade in the provinces remain on the whole satisfactory. At Manchester, there has been increased activity, and, with few exceptions, prices are now described as remunerative. At Nottingham, the favourable indications lately noticed in connexion with the lace and hosiery branches continue. Birmingham is profiting, to a certain extent, by export orders obtained through the Great Exhibition—a circumstance regarded with gratification by those interested in this description of industry. In the Irish linen trade everything wears a healthy appearance.

The Board of Trade returns for the month ended the 5th of July, show an increase in cotton manufactures and yarn, earthenware, glass, hardware, and cutlery; linen manufactures, machinery, iron, copper, and silk and woollen manufactures. The total exports were as follows:—

	1850.	1851.
Month.....	£3,756,556	£6,238,132
Six months.....	31,778,504	34,093,853

The increase, therefore, this year, as compared with last, is £477,566 on the month, and £2,315,349 on the six months. The imports of the month show, as compared with July, 1850, a decrease in cattle and sheep, and increase in coffee, wheat, maize, flour; a decrease in provisions, silk, and rum; and increase in tea, sugar, tallow, brandy, tobacco, wool, timber, and cotton, and a slight decrease in wine.

The third half-yearly Report of the Royal British Bank was unanimously adopted at the meeting held on Thursday. It shows a net profit of £4,281 for the six months, out of which the directors declare a dividend at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum, amounting to £1,250, while they also apportion £416 to preliminary expenses, and £1,250 to the reserve fund (the total of which is now £3,250), leaving still £1,365 unappropriated. With regard to the general progress of the business of the establishment, it is stated:—

An analysis of all the bank's transactions since it opened shows that the number of deposits for fixed periods have increased in the ratio of 77 per cent. for the last six months beyond the number of the first 13 $\frac{1}{2}$ months; and that the payments on cash credits have increased in the ratio of 48 per cent. on the number, and 66 per cent. on the aggregate amount; and that the receipts by the bank on the same accounts have increased 80 per cent. in number, and 76 per cent. in amount. The whole payments made by the bank on cash credits have been, since the opening, 39,964—amounting to £1,142,838, averaging £28 10s. each; and the whole receipts 15,216, amounting to £1,009,694, averaging £66 each. Had the above payments been made by the ordinary method of discounts, the stamp-duty alone would have cost the parties £4,995 10s., besides the vast amount of trouble, from which they are exempted by the method of cash credits.

On the aggregate operations of the bank there has been an increase, during the last six months, of 76 per cent. on the number, and 61 per cent. on the amount; the number since the opening being 444,824, amounting to £29,402,305, and averaging £66, thus indicating very strongly the utility of the establishment to the middle classes.

Considering the difficulty which must have existed to the establishment of a new bank in the metropolis, we think the position of the Royal British Bank must be very satisfactory to its promoters, and we hope that it will long continue to enjoy the success which it is shown to have attained during the past twelve months.

PRICES OF STOCKS.

The highest prices are given.

BRITISH.	Price.	FOREIGN.	Price.
Consols.....	96 $\frac{1}{2}$	Brazil	91 $\frac{1}{2}$
Do. Account	96 $\frac{1}{2}$	Equador	3 $\frac{1}{2}$
3 per Cent. Reduced	97 $\frac{1}{2}$	Dutch 4 per cent.	93 $\frac{1}{2}$
3 $\frac{1}{2}$ New	99	French 5 per cent.	94 $\frac{1}{2}$
Long Annuities	7 7-16	Granda	16
Bank Stock	916	Mexican 5 per cent.	31 $\frac{1}{2}$
India Stock	263	Portuguese	33 $\frac{1}{2}$
Exchequer Bills—		Russian	101 $\frac{1}{2}$
June	48 pm.	Spanish 5 per cent.	21
India Bonds.....	54 pm.	Ditto 3 per cent.	38 $\frac{1}{2}$
		Ditto Passive.....	61

THE GAZETTE.

Friday, Aug. 1.

BANK OF ENGLAND.

An account, pursuant to the Act 7th and 8th Victoria, cap. 32, for the week ending on Saturday, the 26th day of July, 1851.

ISSUE DEPARTMENT.

Notes issued	27,225,485	Government Debt..	11,015,103
		Other Securities ..	2,984,900
		Gold Coin & Bullion	13,192,110
		Silver Bullion	33,375

£27,225,485

£27,225,485

BANKING DEPARTMENT.

Proprietors' Capital	14,553,000	Government Securities (including Dead Weight Annuity)	13,464,021
Reserve	3,243,598	Other Securities ..	11,600,605
Public Deposits (including Exchequer, Savings Banks, Commissioners of National Debt, and Dividend Accounts)	4,295,493	Notes	6,708,445
Other Deposits	9,097,563	Gold and Silver Coin	591,251
Seven-day and other Bills	1,195,667		

£32,365,322

£32,365,322

Dated the 31st day of July, 1851.

M. MARSHALL, Chief Cashier.

BANKRUPTS.

ARLISSE, HENRY MOWBRAY, and TUCKER, ELIJAH, Frith-street, Soho-square, printers, August 9, September 10: solicitors, Messrs. Nicholson and Parker, Lime-street.

BEART, MORLEY, Upwell, Norfolk, brickmaker, August 8, September 11: solicitors, Mr. Hensman, Basing-lane, Bow-lane, Cheap-side; and Mr. Ollard, Upwell.

BROWN, JOHN, Deal, grocer, August 9, September 10: solicitor, Mr. Buchanan, Basinghall-street.

CUFF, EDWARD GEORGE, Leicester, hotel keeper, August 15, September 12: solicitors, Mr. Henderson, Mansell-street; and Mr. Spooner, Leicester.

MACDUFF, JOHN, Llanelli, Brecknockshire, auctioneer, August 19, September 16: solicitor, Mr. Bevan, Bristol.

MAY, JOHN HINE, Brecknock-terrace, Camden-town, draper: solicitors, Messrs. Cole, Turner, and Sole, Aldermanbury.

MITCHELL, ROBERT, Walthamstow, baker, August 8, September 12: solicitor, Mr. Pownall, Birch-lane.

SHORT, JOHN, Weedon Beck, Northamptonshire, wine merchant, August 12, September 11: solicitors, Messrs. Richards and Walker, Lincoln's-inn-fields; and Messrs. Gery and Son, Daventry.

SLATE, THOMAS EDWARD, King's Head-court, City, and Hatton-garden, bookbinder, August 8, September 12: solicitors, Messrs. Kuttler and Trotter, Ely-place, Holborn.

SCOTCH REQUISITIONS.

J. M'GRAW, Gorenbridge, merchant, August 11, September 11. H. FRINGS, Levenhall, Edinburgh, brick manufacturer, Aug. 8 and 29.

J. BROWN, Aberdeen, linen draper, August 6 and 27. J. WHITE, Alldrie, tailor, August 8 and 29.

J. M'GOWAN, New Cumnock, Ayrshire, farmer, August 4 and 30.

W. CRAIG, Newmilns, spirit dealer, August 6 and 30. J. HARVEY, Glasgow, merchant, August 6, September 4.

DIVIDENDS.

R. AVARD, Canterbury, feltmonger, first div. of 4s. 2d.; on Monday, August 4, and two subsequent Mondays, at Mr. Cannan's, Birch-lane—A. A. Lackerstein and W. H. Crake, Moorgate-street, merchants, third div. of 5s. 4d.; on Monday, August 4, and two subsequent Mondays, at Mr. Cannan's, Birch-lane—A. G. Robinson, Leicester, woolstapler, second div. of 1d.; on August 3, and any subsequent alternate Saturday until December 30, at Mr. Buttleston's, Nottingham—F. and C. Banars, Derby, corn merchants, final div. of 1s. 17-32d.; on Saturdays, August 2 and 16, Saturday, October 11, and every subsequent alternate Saturday until December 20, at Mr. Buttleston's, Nottingham—J. J. and S. A. Bowers, Worcester, wine merchants, first div. of 1s. 1d.; any Thursday, excepting from August 21 to October 18, at Mr. Valpy's, Birmingham—H. Smith, West Bromwich, iron founder, first div. of 1s. 11d.; any Thursday, excepting from August 21 to October 11, at Mr. Valpy's, Birmingham—J. Rose, Leicester, woolstapler, second div. of 1s. 16-16ths of 1d.; any Thursday, excepting from August 21 to October 11, at Mr. Valpy's, Birmingham—S. and I. L. Mocatta, Liverpool and Lagusya, merchants, third div. of 8d.; any Monday before August 21, and after October 11, at Mr. Bird's, Liverpool—N. Brown, Hexham, Northumberland, timber merchant, first and second div. of 8s. and 3s., on new proofs; on Saturday, August 9, and following Saturday, at Mr. Wakley's, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

Tuesday, Aug. 5.

The following building is certified as a place duly registered for solemnizing marriages, pursuant to an act of the 6th and 7th William IV., c. 83:—

City-road Congregational Chapel, City-road, Salem Chapel, Folkestone, Kent.

Llanthwy Baptist Chapel, Llanthwy Rhytherch, Monmouth-shire.

BANKRUPTS.

LULCOMBE, JOHN, Llandulph, Cornwall, miller, August 21, and September 18: solicitors, Messrs. Edwards and Sons, Plymouth.

MARRIOTT, THOMAS, Leighton Buzzard, Bedfordshire, seed merchant, August 13 and September 12: solicitor, Mr. Wilmott, Southwark.

MATTHEWS, GEORGE KING, Paternoster-row, bookbinder, August 13 and September 12: solicitors, Messrs. Young and Son, Mark-lane.

QUADLIN, EDWIN PARKER, Ipswich, railway carriage builder, August 12 and September 12: solicitors, Mr. Chilton, Union-court, Old Broad-street.

STRINCKEN, GEORGE, Goodman's-fields, Middlesex, wholesale Italian warehouseman, August 13 and September 12: solicitors, Messrs. Fry and Loxley, Cheap-side.

WYNNE, EDWARD AGAR, and LUMEDEN, JOHN, East-street, Manchester-square, builders, August 13 and September 10: solicitor, Mr. Barnard, York-road, Lambeth.

NEWSPAPERS.

CAMPBELL, JOHN, Glasgow, merchant, August 12, and September 9.

DRUMMOND, JOHN, Glasgow, merchant, August 12, and September 9.

ROBERTS, THOMAS, Glasgow, merchant, August 8, and September 5.

STEWART, JOHN, Glasgow, distiller, August 13, and September 10.

Henry Bennet, Chatham, first div. of 1s. 7d., August 7, and following Thursday, at Mr. Graham's, Coleman-street—David Gibson, Minorities, City, and Uxbridge, Middlesex, clothier, first div. of 6s., August 7, and subsequent Thursday, at Mr. Stansfeld's, Basinghall-street—Joseph Graham, Waterloo, St. James's, upholster, fifth div. of 6d., August 7, and subsequent Thursday, at Mr. Graham's, Coleman-street—Nathan Gray, Great Yarmouth, Norfolk, common brewer, second div. of 1s. 2d., August 7, and subsequent Thursday, at Mr. Graham's, Coleman-street—William Gray, Sunderland, draper, first dividend of 8s. 6d., any day before August 20,

and any Saturday after October 20, at Mr. Baker's, Newcastle-upon-Tyne—Thomas Horsfield and James Horsfield, Wheelock, Cheshire, coal and bone dealers, dividend of 6s. 6d., on account of first dividend of 6s. 8d., August 6, and any subsequent Wednesday, at Mr. Morgan's, Liverpool—James Hunt, Brentwood, Butts, Middlesex, builder, second div. of 10d., August 7, and following Thursday, at Mr. Graham's, Coleman-street—Frederick Leake, Regent-street and George-yard, Westminster, relievo leather manufacturer, first div. of 1s. 0d., August 7 and subsequent Thursday, at Mr. Graham's, Coleman-street—William Thompson Lee, Heath, Yorkshire, merchant, first div. of 10s., August 5, and any day before August 15; at Mr. Hope's, Leeds—John Renter and Edward Renter, York, drapers, first div. of 2d., August 5, and any day before August 15; at Mr. Hope's, Leeds—Henry George Stahschmidt, Fenchurch-street, City, merchant, first div. of 1s. 4d., August 7 and subsequent Thursday, at Mr. Stansfeld's, Basinghall-street—John Webb, Luton, Bedfordshire, straw plait dealer, first div. of 7d., August 7 and subsequent Thursday, at Mr. Graham's, Coleman-street—John Wright, Northampton, Hardingstone, and Birmingham, corn merchant, second div. of 1s. 5d., August 7 and subsequent Thursday, at Mr. Graham's, Coleman-street—William Wyrill, Bradford, Yorkshire, ironmonger, first div. of 2s. on new proofs, and second of 6d., August 5, and any day before August 15; at Mr. Hope's, Leeds.

MARKETS.

MARK LANE, MONDAY, August 4.

For the last two or three days the weather has been very fine, and having rather a better supply of Wheat coastwise to-day, with continual arrivals from abroad, the market was extremely heavy, and is to be lower than on Monday last for both English and Foreign. In Flour scarcely any transactions took place, unless in the best fresh qualities. Barley was duller sale, at barely last week's prices. Beans and Peas were dull, and Beans is cheaper. The arrivals of Foreign Oats since this day—night have been again very considerable (including about 66,000 qrs. from Russian ports), the market was, in consequence, dull for all but the best qualities, and Friday's prices, of fully 1s. reduction, were with difficulty supported. New Rape-seed dull, and rather cheaper, though very little offering. Linseed Cakes as before. The Current prices as under:—

BRITISH.		FOREIGN.	
Wheat—		Wheat—	
Essex, Suffolk, and Kent, Red (new) ..	38 to 41	Dantzic ..	40 to 47
Do. White ..	40 .. 43	Anhalt and Marks ..	37 .. 39
Lincoln, Norfolk, and York, Red ..	36 .. 39	Do. White ..	39 .. 41
Northumberland, and Scotch, White ..	36 .. 40	Pomeranian red ..	39 .. 41
Do. Red ..	36 .. 38	Rostock ..	41 .. 43
Devon, and Somerset, Red ..	— .. —	Danish and Fries-land ..	33 .. 35
Do. White ..	— .. —	Petersburgh, Archangel and Riga ..	33 .. 35
Rye ..	22 .. 28	Polish Odessa ..	33 .. 35
Barley ..	20 .. 27	Marianopoli & Berdianski ..	33 .. 35
Scotch ..	20 .. 27	Taganrog ..	33 .. 34
Angus ..	— .. —	Brabant and French ..	34 .. 36
Malt, Ordinary ..	— .. —	Do. White ..	39 .. 41
Pale ..	47 .. 51	Salonica ..	30 .. 33
Peas, Grey ..	27 .. 29	Egyptian ..	25 .. 27
Maple ..	25 .. 27	Rye ..	21 .. 22
White ..	25 .. 27	Barley—	
Boilers ..	26 .. 28	Wismar & Rostock ..	22 .. 24
Beans, Large ..	25 .. 27	Danish ..	22 .. 24
Ticks ..	28 .. 30	Saai ..	22 .. 24
Harrow ..	27 .. 29	East Friesland ..	20 .. 21
Pigeon ..	28 .. 32	Egyptian ..	18 .. 19
Oats—		Danube ..	18 .. 19
Lincoln & York feed ..	19 .. 20	Peas, White ..	24 .. 25
Do. Poland & Pot. ..	21 .. 23	Boilers ..	26 .. 27
Berwick & Scotch ..	21 .. 23	Beans, Horse ..	28 .. 30
Scotch feed ..	20 .. 21	Pigeon ..	27 .. 29
Irish feed and black ..	17 .. 18	Egyptian ..	22 .. 24
Do. Potato ..	20 .. 21	Oats—	
Linseed, sowing ..	50 .. 54	Groningen, Danish, Bremen, & Fries-land, feed and blk. ..	15 .. 17
Rape-seed, Essex, new ..	— .. —	Do. thick and brew ..	19 .. 21
£20 to £23 per last		Riga, Petersburg, Archangel, and Swedish ..	19 .. 20
Caraway Seed, Essex, new ..	— .. —	Flour—	
25s. to 30s. per cwt.		U. S., per 196 lbs. ..	17 .. 21
Rape Cake, £4 10s. to £5 per ton		Hamburg ..	19 .. 20
Linseed, £9 10s. to £10 0s. per 1,000		Dantzic and Stettin ..	19 .. 20
Flour, per sh. of 280 lbs.		French, per 280 lbs. ..	23 .. 27
Ship ..	28 .. 30		
Town ..	35 .. 37		

WEEKLY AVERAGE FOR JULY 27.

Wheat ..	42s. 5d.
Barley ..	25s. 7d.
Oats ..	22s. 0d.
Rye ..	27s. 0d.
Beans ..	32s. 3d.
Peas ..	28s. 7d.

AGGREGATE AVERAGE OF THE SIX WEEKS.

Wheat ..	42s. 6d.
Barley ..	25s. 3d.
Oats ..	21s. 0d.
Rye ..	26s. 8d.
Beans ..	31s. 9d.
Peas ..	28s. 6d.

BUTCHER'S MEAT, SMITHFIELD, Monday, Aug. 4.

Very large supplies of Foreign stock arrived in the Port of London last week, the total importation being 9,001 head. During the corresponding period in 1850 we received 5,738; in 1849, 5,983; in 1848, 6,703; and in 1847, 7,415 head. The quality of the stock just at hand has slightly improved.

Price per stone of 8 lbs. (sinking the offal).		Beef ..		Veal ..		Pork ..	
2s. 4d. to 3s. 6d.		2s. 6d. to 3s. 6d.		2s. 6d. to 3s. 6d.		2s. 6d. to 3s. 6d.	
Mutton ..	2 6 .. 3 10	Pork ..	2 6 .. 3 8				

HEAD OF CATTLE AT SMITHFIELD.

Inferior Beef	2s.	2d.	to 2s.	4d.	Int. Mutton	2s.	6d.	to 2s.	10d.
Middling do	2	6	..	2 8	Mid. ditto ..	3	0	..	3 4
Primer large	2	10	..	3 0	Prime ditto	3	6	..	3 8
Prime small	3	0	..	3 2	Veal	3	0	..	3 10
Large Pork	2	6	..	3 4	Small Pork ..	3	6	..	3 8

NEWCASTLE AND LEADENHALL MARKETS, Monday, Aug. 4.

Per 8 lbs. by the carcass.		Inferior Beef 2s. 2d. to 2s. 4d.		Int. Mutton 2s. 6d. to 2s. 10d.	
2s. 4d. to 3s. 6d.		2s. 4d. to 3s. 6d.		2s. 4d. to 3s. 6d.	
Mutton ..	2 6 .. 3 10	Pork ..	2 6 .. 3 8		

PROVISIONS, LONDON, Monday. — Our dealers in the past week manifesting no particular anxiety to increase their stocks of Irish Butter, at the current prices, bought cautiously, and therefore the business transacted was only to a moderate extent; and the market ended with a tendency rather downwards than otherwise. Prices ruled for Carlow, 70s. to 74s.; Waterford, 64s. to 70s.; Cork, 72s. to 73s.; Limerick, 66s. to 69s., landed, and in proportion on board. The best Dutch dull at 74s. to 76s. per cwt. Bacon, fresh end of prime quality, met a ready sale; Irish at 56s. to 58s., Hambro' at 52s. Hams moved slowly at 58s. to 64s. per cwt. Lard steady; bladdered, 50s. to 60s., kegs 45s. to 50s. per cwt.

ENGLISH BUTTER MARKET, July 28. — We note an extremely dull trade, at declining prices, the supply much exceeding the demand.

Dorset, fine weekly ..	78s. to 82s. per cwt.
Do. middling ..	62s. to 72s. "
Devon ..	70s. to 72s. "
Fresh ..	10s. 6d. per doz. lbs.

BREAD. — The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 6d. to 6½d.; of household ditto, 4½d. to 5½d. per 4 lbs. loaf.

SEEDS, LONDON, Monday. — Rape-seed was not quite so presigly offered as at the close of last week, but was cheaper than

on Monday last, £23 per last being an extreme quotation. Canary-seed was likewise easier to buy. And new Tares, of which several parcels were exhibited, were freely offered at 5s. per bushel.

BRITISH SEEDS.

Linseed (per qr.) ..	sowing 60s. to 65s.; crushing 48s. to 52s.
Linseed Cakes (per 1,000 of 3 lbs. each) ..	£8 10s. to £10 0s.
Cow Grass (nominal) ..	£ — to £ —
Trafford (per cwt.) ..	16s. to 21s.
Rape-seed, (per last) ..	new £25 to £27; old £ — to £ —
Do. Cake (per ton) ..	£4 0s. to £4 10s.
Mustard (per bushel) white ..	6s. 6d. to 8s.; brown, 8s. to 12s.
Coriander (per cwt.) ..	16s. to 24s.
Canary (per quarter) new ..	42s. to 43s. fine 44s. to 45s.
Tares, Winter, per bush ..	3s. 6d. to 4s. 3d.; Spring, nominal
Caraway (per cwt.) ..	30s. to 32s.; fine, 33s.
Turnip, white (per bush) ..	—s. to —s.; do. Swedish, —s. to —s.
Clover-seed ..	red, 40s. to 48s.; fine, 50s. to 55s.

FOREIGN SEEDS, &c.

Clover, red (duty 5s. per cwt.) ..	35s. to 50s.
Do. white (duty 5s. per cwt.) ..	35s. to 45s.
Linseed (per qr.) ..	Baltic 44s. to 47s.; Odessa, 46s. to 50s.
Linseed Cake (per ton) ..	£6 0s. to £7 10s.
Rape Cake (per ton) ..	£4 0s. to £4 10s.
Hempseed, small (per qr.) ..	32s. to 33s.; Do. Dutch, 34s. to 36s.
Tares (per qr.) ..	small 22s. to 25s.; large, 30s. to 33s.

HOPS, BOROUGH, Monday, Aug. 4. — The Hop trade maintains its firmness for all good qualities, of which the supply on offer is very limited. Our reports from the plantations continue very unfavourable, and the duty has declined to £80,000.

Sussex Pockets ..	90s. to 108s.
Weald of Kents ..	95s. to 112s.

TALLOW, MONDAY, August 4.

During the past week a fair average amount of business has been transacted in Tallow for the time of year, at full prices. P.Y.C. on the spot is quoted to-day at 37s. 9d. to 38s.; and for delivery during the last three months, 39s. 3d. to 39s. 6d. per cwt. Town Tallow, 37s. per cwt. net cash; rough fat, 2s. 1d. per 8 lbs. The shipments from St. Petersburg are progressing steadily.

PARTICULARS OF TALLOW.

	1847.	1848.	1849.	1850.	1851.
Stock this day ...	Casks. 6,411	Casks. 9,811	Casks. 23,707	Casks. 25,061	Casks. 32,653
Price of Y. C. ...	43s. 3d.	44s. 0d.	39s. 3d.	36s. 6d.	37s. 9d.
to do ..	—s. 0d.	44s. 6d.	—s. 0d.	36s. 9d.	38s. 0d.
Delivery last week ..	799	1,304	1,251	1,251	1,539
Do. from last June ..	7,365	12,068	10,534	10,321	11,628
Arrived last week ..	788	4,945	918	985	633
Do. from last June ..	5,679	14,348	8,768	9,658	7,748
Price of Town ...	52s. 0d.	46s. 6d.	40s. 0d.	33s. 0d.	39s. 6d.

WOOL, CITY, Monday, Aug. 4. — The quantity of wool imported into London last week was 1,905 bales; including 653 bales from Sydney, 638 from Odessa, 230 from Germany, 169 from Mogador, 117 from Spain, and the rest from Peru, France, and Portugal. The public sales have progressed very steadily, to a full attendance. The amount of business transacted in English Wool continues somewhat limited, as the manufacturers generally are buying only for their immediate purpose; and yet, in consequence of their being no old wool, the stock in the hands of the dealers is considerably under the usual amount at this season of the year. The Colonial Wool sales are getting dearer since the commencement of the series.

OILS. — Linseed, per cwt., 33s. 3d. to —s. 0d.; Rape-seed, English refined, 33s. 0d. to —s. 0d.; foreign, 35s. 0d.; Gallipoli, per tun, £38; Spanish, £36 10s.; Sperm £84 to £ —, bagged £84; South sea, £79 to £31 10s.; Seal, pale, £33 0s. to £33 0s.; do. coloured, £29; Cod, £38 to £ —; Cocoa Nut, per ton, £38 to £40; Palm, £29, 6s.

HIDES, LEADENHALL. — Market hides, 56lb. to 64lb., 1½d. to 1½d. per lb.; ditto, 64lb. to 72lb., 1½d. to 1½d.; ditto, 72lb. to 80lb., 2d. to 2½d.; ditto, 80lb. to 88lb., 2½d. to 3d.; ditto, 88lb. to 96lb., 3d. to 3½d.; ditto, 96lb. to 104lb., 3½d. to 4d.; ditto, 104lb. to 112lb., 4d. to 4½d.; Calf-skins, each, 1s. 0d. to 3s. 0d.; Horse hides, 5s. 0d. to 10s.

METALS, LONDON, Aug. 1.

ENGLISH IRON. a				FOREIGN STEEL. c			
per ton.				£ s. d.			
Bar, bolt, and square,				Swedish keg		14	0
London.....	5	5	0	Ditto faggot		15	0
Nail rods	6	2	6	ENGLISH COPPER, d			
Hoops	7	0	0	Sheets, sheathing, and			
Sheets, singles ..	7	12	6	bolts	per lb.	0	0
Bars, at Cardiff and				Tough cake, per ton ..		84	0
Newport ..	4	10	0	Tile		83	0
Refined metal, Wales,				Old copper, c, per lb. ..		0	0
£3 0 0—	3	5	0	FOREIGN COPPER, f			
Do. Anthracite ..				South American, in			
Pig, in Wales ..				bond		77	0
Do. do. forge ..				ENGLISH LEAD, g.			
Do. No. 1, Clyde, net				Pig .. per ton		17	6
cash	1	19	6	Sheet		18	10
Blewitt's Patent				Red lead		19	0
Refined iron for bars,				White ditto		34	0
rails, &c., free on				Patent shot		30	0
board, at Newport ..				FOREIGN LEAD, h			
Do. do. for tin-plates,				Spanish, in bond	17	0	17
boiler plates, &c. ..				ENGLISH TIN, i			
Stirling's Patent				Block, per cwt.		4	4
toughened pigs, in				Bar		4	5
Glasgow				Refined		4	10
Do. in Wales ..				FOREIGN TIN, k			
Staffordshire bars, at				Banca		4	2
the works				Straits		4	2
Pigs, in Stafford-				TIN PLATES, l			
shire				IC Coke, per box ..		1	5
Rails				IC Charcoal		1	10
Chairs				IX ditto		1	16
FOREIGN IRON b				SPELTER, m			
Swedish				Plates, warehoused,			
CCND				per ton		14	15
Psl				Do. to arrive		14	15
Gourieff				ZINC, n			
Archangel				English sheet, per ton	21	0	0
				QUICKSILVER, o per lb.	0	3	9

COFFEES.—This market has a decided improved appearance; there has been a speculative demand for native Ceylon to-day, and about 2,000 bags sold at 30s., which is a further advance of 6d. or 3s. upon the late lowest point of the market. The small public sale of plantation Ceylon was chiefly bought in at high prices. 300 bags Costa Rica sold in public sale at 43s. to 44s. The tone of the coffee market has been improved by the declaration of the Dutch Company's public sales of the 4th, 8th, and 11th September, not exceeding 469,000 bags, their stock on hand, which is less than was anticipated.

TEA continues steady, with a fair amount of business done, chiefly in Congou, under 1s.

COCHINEAL.—The public sale of 200 bags went off without spirit; Honduras silver at about previous rates, 3s. to 3s. 2d.; black shade low r, 3s. 1d. to 4s. 8d.

SPICES.—Pimento has been in fair demand at full prices. Jamaica ginger sold at rather lower prices in public sale, 49s. to 57s.

COTTON.—700 bales sold at last week's currency. Tallow quoted dull at 37s. 9d.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

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Colonial produce 100 per cent. lower than most other houses. Sago, 3d. and 4d.; Tapioca, 5d. and 6d.; Best, 7d.; Arrow-root, 8d., 10d., 1s. 2d.; Best 1s. 4d.; Tont les Mois, best, 6d.; Cloves, best, 2s. 2d.; Nutmegs, best, 6s. 6d.; Mace, best, 5s. 8d.; Cinnamon, best, 4s.; Cassia, best, 1s. 6d.; Black pepper, best, 1s.; White Pepper, best, 1s. 4d.; Cayenne, best, 2s. 2d.; Ginger from 4d. to 2s. 4d.; Mustard, 5d., 7d., 1s.; Best, 1s. 4d.; Naples Macaroni, 6d., 7d.; Best, 8d. Sugars and Fruits at Wholesale Prices.

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Testimonials from parties of unquestionable respectability have attested that it supersedes medicine of every description in the effectual and permanent removal of indigestion (dyspepsia), constipation, and diarrhoea, nervousness, biliousness, liver complaint, flatulency, distension, palpitation of the heart, nervous headache, deafness, noises in the head and ears, pains in the chest, between the shoulders, and in almost every part of the body, chronic inflammation and ulceration of the stomach, angina pectoris, erysipelas, eruptions on the skin, incipient consumption, dropsy, rheumatism, gout, heartburn, nausea and sickness during pregnancy, after eating, or at sea, low spirits, spasms, cramps, spleen, general debility, paralysis, asthma, cough, inquietude, sleeplessness, involuntary blushing, tremors, dizziness, to society, unfitness for study, loss of memory, delusions, vertigo, blood to the head, exhaustion, melancholy, groundless fear, indecision, wretchedness, thoughts of self-destruction, and many other complaints. It is, moreover, admitted by those who have used it, to be the best food for infants and invalids generally, as it never turns acid on the weakest stomach, nor interferes with a good liberal diet, but imparts a healthy relish for lunch and dinner, and restores the faculty of digestion, and muscular and nervous energy, to the most enfeebled.

For the benefit of our readers we place before them a synopsis of a few of 50,000 Testimonials received by Mr. Du Barry upon the Invariable efficacy of his Revalenta Arabica Food.

But the health of many invalids having been fearfully impaired by spurious compounds of peas, beans, Indian and oatmeal, palmed off upon them under closely similar names, such as Ervalenta, Arabian Revalenta, Arabica Food, Lentil Powder, &c., Messrs. Du Barry have taken the trouble of analyzing all these spurious imitations, and find them to be harmless as food to the healthy, but utterly devoid of all curative principles; and being of a flatulent and irritating tendency, they are no better adapted to cure disease than oil to quench a conflagration. They would indeed play sad havoc with the delicate stomach of an invalid or infant; and for this reason the public cannot too carefully avoid these barefaced attempts at imposture. Nor can these imitative impostors show a single cure, whilst

Du Barry's Revalenta Arabica has received the most flattering testimonials from 50,000 persons of high respectability.

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"Aghadown Glebe, Skibberreen, Co. Cork,
"August 27th, 1849."

"SIR,—I cannot speak too favourably of your Arabica Food. Having had an attack of bad fever about three years ago, I have ever since been suffering from its effects, producing excessive nervousness, pains in my neck and left arm, and general weakness of constitution, which has prevented me in a great degree from following my usual avocations; these sensations, added to restless nights, particularly after previous exercise, often rendered my life very miserable, but I am happy to say that, having been induced to try your Farina about two months since, I am now almost a stranger to these symptoms, which I confidently hope will be removed entirely, with the Divine blessing, by the continued use of this Food. I have an objection that my name should appear in print, which, however, in this instance, is overcome for the sake of suffering humanity. I am, Sir, your obedient servant,"

"ALEX. STUART, Archdeacon of Ross."

(Cure No. 77.)

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"THOMAS KING, Major-General."

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"Sixty years' partial paralysis, affecting one-half of my frame, and which had resisted all other remedies, has yielded to Du Barry's Health Restoring Food, and I now consider myself a stranger to all complaints, excepting a hearty old age."

"WM. HUNT, Barrister-at-law."

"King's College, Cambridge."

(Cure No. 180.)

"Twenty-five years' nervousness, constipation, indigestion, and debility, from which I had suffered great misery, and which no medicine could remove or relieve, have been effectually cured by Du Barry's Health Restoring Food in a very short time."

"W. R. REEVES."

"Pool Anthony, Tiverton."

(Cure No. 4,208.)

"Eight years' dyspepsia, nervousness, debility, with cramp spasms and nausea, for which my servant had consulted the advice of many, have been effectually removed by Du Barry's Health Restoring Food in a very short time. I shall be happy to answer any inquiries."

"REV. JOHN W. FLAVELL."

"Ridlington Rectory, Norfolk."

(Cure No. 49,832.)

"Ling, near Diss, Norfolk, 14th Oct., 1850."

"Sir,—For fifty years I have suffered indescribable agony from dyspepsia, nervousness, asthma, cough, constipation, flatulency, spasms, sickness at the stomach, and vomitings, and been reduced to such a degree that I was unable to move without crutches. Flatulency, accompanied with difficulty of breathing and spasms in the chest, were often so bad that I had to sit up whole nights, and frequently my friends did not expect I could survive till morning. My sufferings were so awful that I have many a time prayed for death as a happy deliverer. I am very thankful to be able to say that your delicious Food has relieved me from these dreadful ailments, to the astonishment of all my friends. I sleep soundly, and am able to walk to church morning and evening, and do not remember ever having been so well as I am now. You are at liberty to make such use of this statement as you think will benefit other sufferers, and refer them to me."

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"I consider you a blessing to society at large. It is not to be told all the benefit Du Barry's Health Restoring Food has been to me; and my little boy cries for a saucer of it every morning."

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"ELIZABETH JACOBS."

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"ELIZABETH YEOMAN."

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ORIGINAL, UNITED STATES SASSAPARILLA.—In submitting this Sarsaparilla to the consideration of the People of England, we have been influenced by the same motives which dictated its promulgation in America.

This Compound Sarsaparilla of Old Dr. Townsend has nothing in common with preparations bearing the name in England or America. Prepared by one of the ablest American Chemists, having gained the approbation of a great and respectable body of American Physicians and Druggists, universally approved and adopted by the American people, and forming a compound of all the rarest medicinal roots, seeds, plants, and flowers that grow on American soil, it may truly be called the Great and Good American Remedy. Living, as it were, amid sickness and disease in all its forms, and studying its multitudinous phases and manifestations in Hospitals, Asylums, and at the bedside of the sick, for more than forty years, Dr. Townsend was qualified above all other men to prepare a medicine which should perform a greater amount of good than any other man now living.

When received into the stomach it is digested like the food, and enters into the circulation precisely as the nutriment part of our aliment does.

ITS FIRST REMEDIAL ACTION IS UPON THE BLOOD,

and through that upon every other part where it is needed. It is in this way that this medicine supplies the blood with constituents which it needs, and removes that which it does not need. In this way it purifies the blood of excess of bile, acids, and alkalis, of pus, of all foreign and morbid matter, and brings it into a healthy condition. In this way it quickens or moderates the circulation, producing coolness, warmth, or perspiration. In this way it is that this medicine is conveyed to the liver, where it allays inflammation, or relieves congestions, removes obstructions, cleanses and heals abscesses, dissolves gummy or thickened bile, and excites healthy secretions in this organ. In this way also is this medicine conducted to the lungs, where it assuages inflammation, allays irritation, relieves cough, promotes expectoration, dissolves tubercles, and heals ulcerations. In like manner it acts on the stomach to neutralise acidity, removes flatulence, debility, heartburn, nausea, restores tone, appetite, &c. In the same way this good medicine acts upon the kidneys, on the bowels, on the uterus, the ovary, and all internal organs, and not less effectually on the glandular and lymphatic system, on the joints, bones, and the skin.

It is by cleansing, enriching, and purifying the blood, that old Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla effects so many and wonderful cures. Physiological science has demonstrated the truth of what is asserted in Holy Writ, that "the blood is the life." Upon this fluid all the tissues of the body depend for their maintenance and repletion. It carries to and maintains vitality in every part by its circulation and omnipresence. It replenishes the wastes of the system, elaborates the food, decomposes the air, and imbibes vitality from it; regulates the corporeal temperature, and gives to every solid and fluid its appropriate substance or secretion—earthy and mineral substance, saline, marrow and membrane to the bones—fibrine to the muscles, tendons and ligaments—nervous matter to the brain and nerves—cells to the lungs—lining to all the cavities; parenchymatous and investing substances to the viscera; coats, coverings, &c., to all the vessels; hair to the head—nails to the fingers and toes; urine to the kidneys; bile to the liver—gastric juice to the stomach—involuntary fluid to the joints—tears to the eyes; saliva to the mouth; moisture to the skin, and every necessary fluid to lubricate the entire frame-work of the system, to preserve it from friction and inflammation.

Now, if by any means this important fluid becomes corrupt or diseased, and the secreting organs fail to relieve it of the morbid matter, the whole system feels the shock, and must, sooner or later, sink under it, unless relieved by the proper remedy. When this virulent matter is thrown to the skin, it shows its disorganising and violent influence in a multitude of cutaneous diseases, as salt rheum, scald head, erysipelas, white swellings, scarlet fever, measles, small pox, chicken or sine pox, superficial ulcers, boils, carbuncles, pruritus or itch, eruptions blotches, excoriations, and itching, burning sores over the face, forehead, and breast. When thrown upon the cords and joints, rheumatism in all its forms is induced, when upon the kidneys, it produces pain, heat, calculi, diabetes, or strangury, excess or deficiency of urine, with inflammation and other sad disorders of the bladder.

When carried by the circulation to the bones, the morbid matter destroys the animal and earthy substances of these tissues, producing necrosis, i.e., decay or ulceration of the bones. When conveyed to the Liver, all forms of hepatic or bilious diseases are the unavoidable product. When to the Lungs, it produces pneumonia, catarrh, asthma, tubercle, cough, expectoration, and final consumption. When to the stomach, the effects are inflammation, indigestion, sick headache, vomiting, loss of tone and appetite, and a fainting, sinking sensation, bringing troubles and disorders of the whole system. When it seizes upon the Brain, spinal marrow, or nervous system, it brings on its dolorous, or neuralgia, chorea, or St. Vitus's dance, hysteria, palsy, epilepsy, insanity, idiocy, and many other distressing ailments both of body and mind. When to the Eyes, ophthalmia; to the Ears, otorrhoea; to the Throat, bronchitis, croup, &c. Thus, all the maladies known to the human system are induced by a corrupt state of the blood.

If there is arrest of action in any of the viscera, immediately they begin to decay; if any fluid ceases to circulate, or to be changed for fresh, it becomes a mass of corruption, and a malignant enemy to the living fluids and solids. If the blood stagnates, it spoils; if the bile does not pass off and give place to fresh, it rots; if the urine is retained, it ruins body and blood. The whole system, every secretion, every function, every fluid, depends for their health upon action, circulation, change, giving and receiving, and the moment these cease, disease, decay, and death begin.

In thus tracing the causes and manifestations of disease, we see how wonderful and mysterious are the ways of Providence in adapting the relations of cause and effect, of action and reaction, of life and death.

All nature abounds with the truth that every active substance has its opposite or corrective. All poisons have their antidotes, and all diseases have their remedies, did we but know them.

Upon this principle was Dr. Townsend guided in the discovery of his medicine.

Prepared expressly by the old Doctor to act upon the blood, it is calculated to cure a great variety of diseases. Nothing could be better for all diseases of children, as measles, croup, whooping-cough, small, chicken, or sine-pox; mumps, quincy, worms, scarlet fever, colds, costiveness, and fevers of all kinds, and being pleasant to the taste, there can be no difficulty in getting them to take it. It is the very

BEST SPRING MEDICINE

To cleanse the blood, liver, stomach, kidneys, and skin.

In FEMALE and NERVOUS DISEASES, this great remedy does marvels. Gives strength to weak organs, weak nerves, weak stomach, and debilitated muscles and joints, and enriches the blood, and all the fluids of the body.

In coughs, colds, bronchitis, weak or tight chests, palpitation of the heart, and lung consumptions, the Old Doctor's Sarsaparilla is without a rival. It has done, and will do, what no other remedy can.

FOMEROY, ANDREWS, & Co., SOLE PROPRIETORS,

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March 1851.

HENRI C. EIFFE, Secretary.

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H. C. EIFFE, Sec.

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12 Table Forks	1 10 0	1 10 0	1 15 0	2 5 0	2 5 0	2 5 0
12 Dessert Forks	0 16 6	1 5 0	1 8 0	1 12 0	2 8 0	2 8 0
12 Dessert Spoons	0 16 6	1 5 0	1 8 0	1 12 0	2 8 0	2 8 0
12 Tea Spoons	0 8 0	0 13 6	0 13 6	1 0 0	1 10 0	1 10 0
2 Gravy Spoons	0 8 0	0 15 0	0 15 0	0 18 0	1 5 0	1 5 0
1 Soup Ladle	0 8 0	0 11 0	0 12 0	0 15 6	0 17 6	0 17 6
1 Fish Knife	0 8 0	0 10 6	0 12 6	0 14 6	0 18 6	0 18 6
4 Sauce Ladles	0 8 0	0 13 0	0 13 0	0 19 0	1 2 0	1 2 0
4 Salt Spoons	0 4 0	0 6 0	0 6 0	0 6 0	0 8 0	0 8 0
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£15 per cent. discount	0 18 2	1 8 0	1 1 0	1 17 6	2 13 6	2 13 6
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